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King Grover.


Chronicles of His Reign,

ACCORDING TO

Simonides, the Scribe of the Tribe of Lechay.

BY JAMES S. BIERY.

FIRST BOOK.



KING GROVER.

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CHRONICLES OF HIS REIGN,

ACCORDING TO SIMONIDES,

THE SCRIBE OF THE TRIBE OF LECHAY.

BY

JAMES S. BIERY.

FIRST BOOK.

"And all the people shouted and said, God save the King."

I SAMUEL X., 24.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.:

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1894.

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9 May 1907 W.O.W.

PREFACE.

THESE chapters were written during odd hours snatched from a busy practice of the law, and must, of necessity, contain many imperfections.

But the reader that has followed current events will find in them many a grain of homely truth told in a quaint way.

While the form, language and settings in which the events referred to are told may, perhaps, provoke an occasional smile, it is not pretended by the author that he is gifted with either wit, humor or sarcasm, nor was either of these aimed at.

The effort is intended as an earnest protest against the acts and doings of those into whose hands the administration of public affairs have, for the time being, been committed; and to awake the reader to the danger and suffering that must follow a continuance of the policy inaugurated.

Some of the topics touched upon—such as the tyranny and curse of slavery in its day, the re-establishment in power of those who upheld, and still believe in, that institution, the destruction of the prosperity of this country under revenue tariffs and the consequent injury to domestic manufactures and suffering to labor, are subjects which have engaged the author's thoughts for years; and when to these are added a reckless abandon of high purpose in the appointment of men to positions in the public service, and a disregard for true Americanism in the administration of the Government, he would seize every legitimate weapon

at his command to strike down those evils, and extirpate the spirit that animates them.

When the manner and methods of elevating to their high positions the men who administer the present Government are considered, it might well be said of the American people as it was of the Jews in their folly: "*My people doth not consider.*"

The employment, to a considerable extent, of the old form of the English language, and the arrangement of the matter into verses, was occasioned by the favorable reception of several articles on other topics published by the author in the papers. In all cases of allusion or reference to occurrences recorded in the Bible, it will be noticed that they relate to temporal and historical, and not spiritual matters.

JAMES S. BIERY.

ALLENTOWN, PA., September, 1894.

KING GROVER.

CHRONICLES OF HIS REIGN.

CHAPTER I.

GROVER PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING.

IT came to pass in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety and three, in the third month and the fourth day of the month, after Benjamin, the just, had ruled over the children of Brother Jonathan for the space of four years, that they crowned Grover, of the Buffaloes, the second time to rule over them.

2. Now, Benjamin had also desired the favor of the people at the hustings in casting their lots, and sought to persuade them to cast their lots for him.

3. But Grover and his companions had caused it to be noised abroad, falsely, that Benjamin had ruled unjustly, and had sore oppressed the people with extortionate taxation, and that by reason of the oppression the husbandmen and laborers were defrauded of their rightful recompense for their labor by cruel taskmasters.

4. And Grover had also for many days before the time of the hustings proclaimed aloud from the housetops that he greatly pitied the common people in their downtrodden condition, and caused it to be believed that if he were chosen to be their ruler he would lift the heavy yoke from off their shoulders and would cause the land to flow with milk and honey.

5. And the people believed the words of Grover, and they cast their lots for him at the hustings, that he should rule over them.

6. And great was the joy of them that had chosen Grover

when the lots were counted and it was found that he was again chosen ruler of the land. And being devout men they continued their devotions at the shrines of Bacehus for many days and nights without ceasing, and made the welkin ring with the noise of their rejoicing.

7. And there were those who, in former days, had belonged to the people of Benjamin, the just, which also cast their lots for Grover, hoping thereby to find favor in his sight, and to be rewarded for their fealty with places of dignity and profit. And it was by the help of these that Grover was again chosen ruler.

8. Now, the name of the sect to which these belonged was *Mugwump*, which was composed by the slang-whangers from two words taken from the speech of the Angles.

9. The word "*mug*," seemeth to be taken from "*muck*," which signifieth dung, manure, or a vile, filthy substance. And the word "*wump*," seemeth to be taken from "*vamp*," which signifieth to patch or mend. Thus, by interpretation, the name of the sect signifieth those who have mended or mixed their brains with some vile, filthy substance.

10. At the same time when the children of Jonathan chose Grover to be their ruler they also chose a Common Council of the nation which was in accord with the mind of Grover; and the Chief Councils of the several provinces into which the land was divided, afterwards chose a Select Council of the nation, which was also in accord with the mind of Grover.

11. Seeing, therefore, that his throne was thus made sure, and greatly magnifying his importance, the King forgat his promises which he had made to the common people, and waxing bold, proclaimed himself, "KING GROVER, THE GREAT."

12. And behold! when the people heard the proclamation of the King, a great shout went up from the faithful all over the land, from the Sea of Atlantis on the orient, to the far off Peaceful Sea toward the occident, and from the land of Acadia on the north, even unto the land of Montezuma on the south, saying: "*Great is King Grover of the Buffaloes! Long live the King!*"

13. Now the huzzas of the faithful greatly pleased the King, who was of prodigious stature and ponderous weight.

14. And so it was, that the King had not grown vain by reason of the symmetry of his body, nor on account of the exceeding beauty of his countenance, the which ought always to be considered of great virtue in a prince.

15. And the King was gifted with wonderful traits of mind and manner, whereby he commanded his memory to forget, and it forgot; his eyes not to see, and they saw not; and his mouth not to speak, and it spake not.

16. And when King Grover was established on his throne, lo! a great multitude of the faithful from all the ends of his kingdom came and gathered together in the city where the King dwelt in his palace, making a great clamor at the gates of the palace to eat out of the King's fleshpots, which had been promised them.

17. And when they came into the presence of the King they bowed to the earth and said: "O King, live forever! We have come to renew our friendship of old with thee, and make our abode with thee, for we have been faithful and have come to eat the bread which is the fruit of our labor."

18. But the King knew them not, neither did he recognize them when he looked upon them, nor did he answer them when they spake unto him, because he had commanded his memory to forget his friends of old, his eyes not to see them and his mouth not to speak unto them.

19. For so it was, that the King had chosen new friends from among the faithful, and had even taken Walter, the doubter, a Mugwump, to his bosom, and set him on his right hand in the King's Council.

20. And when the King's friends of old, who had paid many thousand shekels of silver and had greatly holpen in many other ways to make him King were much displeased because he knew them not, then it was that the King was wroth and drave them from the palace, neither did he hearken unto their voice any more.

21. But the multitude which cried at the King's gates for bread was exceeding hungry and thirsty, and was without

number, like unto the locusts and lice of Egypt in the days of Moses.

22. And likewise, they choked the King's privy council chamber with their great numbers, and they clambered into the private apartments of the King's palace, so that the whole palace was filled.

23. And when King Grover saw that he could get no peace because of the importunity of the multitude, he commanded that all must leave the gates of his palace and depart from the city, and that no bread should be given to them that tarried.

CHAPTER II.

THE KING DREAMS A DREAM.

AND so it was, that many leagues towards the occident from California, which was a province that belonged to the children of Brother Jonathan, and where there was much gold, there dwelt the Kanakas, among the isles in the midst of the sea.

2. And there were mountains of fire in the isles, but the land of the Kanakas was a goodly land and fruitful, and was abundantly watered by the early and the latter rains.

3. And great ships, like unto the ships from Tarshish, went down from Frisco, a great city by the sea in the province of California, laden with much merchandise, precious and costly.

4. And the ships touched at the isles of the Kanakas, which were called Hawaii, for to take water and other necessary things on their long journey across the sea.

5. And the children of Brother Jonathan had made peace, and a covenant with the Kanakas, and trafficked with them.

6. For there were three score thousand people that dwelt among the isles, which were the abode of the Kanakas.

7. Now, the Kanakas were a heathen people, and they were neither white nor black, but were brown intermingled with red, so that their color was like unto the color of tarnished copper.

8. But they were beautiful in form and comely to look upon.

9. Now, the ruler of the Kanakas was a Queen whose name was Liliuokalani, which is, being interpreted, Lilli-walk-alone, or Lilli-walk-alone.

10. And it came to pass in those days that the Queen's Council made insurrection against her, and being crafty, overthrew her Kingdom. And her Chief Council ruled in her stead.

11. And greatly desiring to join themselves unto the children of Jonathan, the rulers of the Kanakas sent ambassadors to Benjamin when he was yet ruler, to make a new covenant with him.

12. Now when Grover, (who was not yet crowned King), read in his encyclopedia that the women and men of the Kanakas were comely, and well formed, he yearned in his heart to join them unto his Kingdom when he should be crowned King.

13. But Benjamin, being quick-minded, made a new covenant with the ambassadors ere Grover was crowned King, that the Kanakas should be joined to the children of Jonathan.

14. And Benjamin sent the new covenant unto the Select Council, that the Council should consent thereto, according as it is written in the law.

15. But certain of the Select Council hated Benjamin and would not consent, neither would they suffer the new covenant to be considered.

16. So, while the new covenant was yet before the Select Council, Grover was crowned King.

17. Now, Walter, the doubter (he that sat at the King's right hand in the King's Council), being at enmity with Benjamin, sought to slay him, even though Benjamin was no longer ruler.

18. And it came to pass at the end of one month, that King Grover dreamed; and behold he stood upon the Isle of the Manhattoes.

19. And, behold, a well favoured bison and fatfleshed; and it fed in the valley.

20. And behold, a tiger which came down from a high Hill, ill favoured and leanfleshed—a fierce and ravenous beast; and it crouched in the jungle by the side of the bison as it fed on the grass in the valley.

21. And the top of the Hill whence the tiger descended, was cold and barren; neither did any trees or shrubs grow thereon.

22. And the ill favoured and leanfleshed tiger ate up the well favoured and fat bison. And the King wist not that the Tiger's name was Taminany.

23. And it came to pass in the morning that his spirit was troubled; and he sent and called Walter, the doubter, beside which there was none so wise in all the land.

24. And Walter came in unto the King, and saluted and said: "O, King, live forever!"

25. And King Grover said unto Walter, "I have dreamed a dream, and the meaning thereof is too deep for me; and knowing thy great wisdom, I have sent for thee." And the King told his dream unto Walter.

26. Now, Walter being filled with hatred toward Benjamin, answered the King, saying, this is the meaning of the King's dream:

27. "Behold, Benjamin, ere he ceased to be ruler, made a new covenant with the ambassadors of the Council which rule over the Kanakas; and the Kanakas are wroth and will not have the Council to rule over them, neither will they be joined unto thy Kingdom.

28. "And the Kanakas are an exceeding fierce and warlike people, and they eat their enemies which they take in war, preferring the well favoured and fatfleshed.

29. "And so it is, that if the Select Council will consent to the new covenant which Benjamin made with the ambassadors, it will be thence forever too late, and the Kanakas will be joined unto thy Kingdom.

30. "And they will make war against thee, and will prevail against thee, and thou wilt be taken in battle.

31. "And the fierce warriors of the Kanakas will crouch down like unto the tiger in thy dream, and will spring upon

thee, and will kill thee and eat thee, as did the tiger unto the bison. And this is the interpretation of thy dream."

32. (Now, in the interpretation of the King's dream, a lying spirit had possessed the tongue of Walter, and he deceived the King).

33. And great fear seized upon King Grover when he heard the interpretation of his dream (for he had never been in battle, but had sent his hired servant to battle in his stead when the war was) and his knees smote together, and he was moved in his bowels from fear.

34. And Walter said unto the King: "Now haste thee quick, and send thy privy messenger with a message, and bring back from the Select Council the new covenant which Benjamin made with the Kanakas, ere it be too late.

35. "And look you out a suitable man in thy Kingdom, and send him as 'thy commissioner' with 'paramount authority' to the Isles of the Kanakas and command him to undo the new covenant and pull down the banner which the ambassador of Benjamin hath raised at Honolulu, and which was dearly loved by Brother Jonathan in his day, and which is yet loved by his children."

36. And King Grover, not caring for the banner, hearkened unto the voice of Walter, and did all those things which Walter commanded.

37. And he looked about him for a suitable man; and behold, was there one more suitable than James, whose surname was Blount (Blunt) (which is, being interpreted *dull*) who was wont to pull down the banner, when Abraham, the faithful, was ruler over the children of Brother Jonathan?

38. And he chose James, and called him "*my commissioner*," and gave him "*paramount authority*," and James went to the Isles of the Kanakas, and pulled down the banner and did all those things which he was commanded to do.

CHAPTER III.

THE KING GOES A FISHING.

IN the days of Abraham, the faithful, when he was ruler over the children of Brother Jonathan, there was war in the land.

2. And the rulers and the people of the Southland which lay betwixt the great river and the gulf of the Montezumas, engaged in battle against Abraham and his people.

3. Now Jefferson, whose surname was Davis, which being interpreted, is Son of Saturn, (because he was encircled with shining rings or hoops), was ruler of the Southland.

4. And Ulysses was the captain of the host of Abraham, and Robert was the captain of the host of Jefferson.

5. And the war waxed hot and continued for the space of four years. And great and mighty were the hosts that met in battle.

6. And like unto the dead which lay in heaps after the battle on Mount Gilboa in the days of King Saul, so lay the dead in heaps after the battle between the hosts of Abraham and the hosts of Jefferson.

7. And as in the days of Rachel, so, in all the land was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, mothers weeping for their children, and would not be comforted, because they were not.

8. And the war ceased and there was peace throughout all the land of the children of Brother Jonathan.

9. And it was ordained, that in the fifth month on the thirtieth day of the month, in every year, the people should cease from their labors; and they were commanded to go to the graves of them that fell in battle, and them that died of their wounds, and put garlands and flowers upon their graves for a memorial unto the dead who died for their country.

10. And so it was that the people, the old men and the young men, the old women and the young women, the maidens and the children, gathered at the graves of the dead, and they put garlands and flowers upon their graves as they were commanded.

11. And the chief orators of the land spake unto the people, and told them of the mighty deeds done in battle by them that were sleeping with their fathers.

12. And they that made sweet music were there, and played upon the trumpet, the horn, the timbrel and the fife.

13. But King Grover delighted not in hallowing the memory of them that fell in battle, neither did he go to their graves, nor did he strew them with garlands and flowers.

14. But so it was, that when the day came, he left his palace and forsook the city wherein he dwelt, and went a fishing.

15. And, lo! there was an isle in the sea not far from the King's palace, which was called *Hog Island*, which, being interpreted, signifieth the isle where much swine was wont to be kept.

16. And thither the King went and sat down by the seaside to fish, and as he was fishing he looked out over the sea.

17. And behold, a vision, as if it were moving on the face of the waters.

18. And the King saw in the vision a vast host which no man could number, marching with stately step, and arrayed in the habit of soldiers. And in their hands they carried banners.

19. And the King's eyes were fastened on the vision, neither could he remove them from the scene.

20. And he forgot his fishing-tackle, and was like unto one that is dumb.

21. And the vision moved on the face of the waters towards the King, and behold, they of the host had garlands and flowers and palms in their hands.

22. And he that led the host was of lofty mien and stern countenance, and on his forehead sat a star, bright and shining.

23. And King Grover wist by his countenance that it was he which is called "Father of his Country."

24. And behold, another, following the first, with stately step, but bowed in form, and of mild, sad countenance, as of one that had known grief and was burdened with sorrow.

25. And the King knew that it was Abraham, the faithful, he that was ruler over the Children of Jonathan during the war.

26. And lo, a wreath encircled the brow of Abraham, and in the midst of the wreath, over his forehead, a bright jewel was set, which shone like the morning star. And the name of the jewel was fidelity.

27. And next, following hard upon the steps of Abraham, came Ulysses, the silent and brave, he who had been the captain of the hosts of Abraham.

28. And the vision came nigh unto the King and stood still, and he that was the first of the throng spake unto the King as one that hath authority, saying: "*What doest thou here this day?*"

29. But the King was speechless and could not answer a word.

30. Then spake Abraham, the faithful, to the King, and said: "*Why dost thou defile my garment with which thou art clothed?*" (for King Grover had borrowed Abraham's garment ere he was crowned King).

31. And the King could not answer him.

32. Then spake Abraham again to the King, and said: "My garment ill befitteth thee, and thou art unworthy to be clad in it."

33. And the King looked at his own person, and somewhat about him, and behold! he stood in the midst of great herds of innumerable swine.

34. Then Abraham reached forth his hands and stripped his own garment from off the King's body, and left him standing in the midst of the swine in his own native nakedness.

35. Then, Abraham, surveying the King from his head to his feet, and with scornful countenance, said: "*Proper plight in a fit place for an unfit King of the Children of Brother Jonathan to be this day.*"

36. And a sound from the throng attending Abraham, as of many voices, was heard, saying: "Who is this King?"

37. And there was one that stood forth from the throng, and he spake in a loud voice, saying: "This is he that hath

proclaimed himself King of the Children of Brother Jonathan, and who, by harsh words and uncouth speech hath forbidden the stipend to our widows and orphans, which the Chief Council of the land had allowed them for our services to the land, and they are left without bread."

38. And the King knew him that spake, and wist that it was his hired servant whom he had sent to war in his stead, whose recompense remained unpaid.

39. And the vision vanished.

40. The spirit of fishing had forsaken the King, wherefore, in sullen mood and with downcast countenance he sought his fishing tent. And he called no one to interpret the meaning of the vision, for he understood the meaning thereof.

CHAPTER IV.

THE KING AND HIS LORD OF THE TREASURY.

IT came to pass that after Grover of the Buffaloes had been chosen ruler the second time, and ere he was yet crowned King, that he bethought him whom he should command to be his lord of the treasury.

2. Now there were many thousands of talents of gold, and millions of shekels of silver in the treasury.

3. And so it was that Daniel, whose surname was Manning, the Gothamite, had been lord of the treasury in the days when King Grover had been ruler before over the children of Brother Jonathan.

4. And Daniel was a wise man, good and true, and he hearkened unto the money changers and merchants of the land, and did those things which were for the good of all the people.

5. But Grover was sore displeased because Daniel hearkened unto the money changers and merchants and obeyed him not in all things.

6. So Grover in his wrath cast out Daniel from the King's Council and slew him.

7. Now, when Grover had been chosen ruler the second time, he said in his heart that he would not again have a Gothamite to be his lord of the treasury.

8. But he sought a man after his own heart, and that would obey him in all things, for Grover had now grown wondrous wise in his own conceit and was persuaded that he could tell the lord of the treasury all those things which he should do.

9. Neither would he hearken unto his friends who would gladly have counseled him in the matter; for he was perverse and stiffnecked.

10. Now Grover dwelt on the banks of an arm of the sea; where the gentle waves of the water laved the peaceful shore, and where the melodious song of the buzzard was heard in the land.

11. And so it was, that he said fare-thee-well to his wife and his loved ones for a season, and entering his chariot, departed thence to journey hither and thither, and up and down throughout the borders of the land of the children of Brother Jonathan to seek him out a man which should be his lord of the treasury.

12. And the chariot whereinto Grover entered was beautiful and stately to look upon. And it was furnished and garnished with rich drapery, costly and rare within, and was highly polished without.

13. And the chariot was drawn by a great and mighty horse, whose feet were iron and turned like wheels, whose sinews were steel, whose breath was like unto the vapor that riseth from a boiling cauldron, and out of his nostrils proceeded fire and smoke.

14. And the highway on which Grover journeyed was cast up and was built of wood and stone, and iron and steel, and was made fast and sure so that it could not be moved.

15. And the speed of the horse and the chariot were like unto the swift flight of an eagle in the air; and the tramping of the horse was like unto the sound of thunder.

16. And Grover forgat not to take with him his encyclopedia into the chariot.

17. And thus did he journey throughout the length and

breadth of the land of the children of Brother Jonathan to find a man who should be his lord of the treasury.

18. And in his journeyings Grover was wholly unmindful of the great city of Boston, far down East, which erstwhile was called Shawmut by the aborigines, and was beautiful for situation in the midst of three hills by the sea.

19. And he passed by the great city of Gotham, and the City of Brotherly Love, and regarded not the mighty city of Chicago on the inland sea far toward the occident, which, by interpretation, signifieth the voice of the Great Manitou.

20. Neither did he have regard unto any other of the large cities within the borders of the land wherein to find a lord of the treasury, but continued his journey toward the Southland.

21. And he passed over the great river and came unto the borders of the land of the Bourbons.

22. Now the country of the Bourbons was a goodly land and well favoured.

23. And as Grover journeyed through the land of the Bourbons and beheld the fields, lo, the grass changed its color of green and became blue.

24. And he was put in great fear, lest he might be bewitched, or that his wits should forsake him.

25. So Grover opened his encyclopedia and read concerning the Bourbons and their country, and lo, it was written, that in divers parts of the land of the Bourbons the grass was blue and not green.

26. And as the chariot was swiftly moving along Grover again looked out upon the fields, and behold, great flocks of large birds were feeding upon the grass in the fields.

27. And these birds had four legs and four feet and a tail, and their wings grew out of the sides of their heads, one wing on either side of the head.

28. And the form of these birds was like unto the form of a horse, neither had they any feathers on their bodies, but were covered with hair like unto the hair of a horse. Neither did they fly, but they walked on their four feet.

29. And Grover was curious to find out the name of these

birds, and he caused his chariot to be stopped in the midst of the field, and he descended from his chariot.

30. Now there was a large flock of these birds where the chariot stopped, and an Ethiopian was there attending them.

31. And Grover called the Ethiopian to him and inquired of him the name and nature of the birds.

32. Now the Ethiopian saw that Grover was a tenderfoot, but wist not that he was chosen ruler over the land, and he conceived in his heart to deceive him.

33. And the Ethiopian said unto Grover "these be the birds of the sweetest song which Noah had in the ark."

34. Now Grover was exceeding fond of music, and he commanded that the Ethiopian should cause the birds to sing.

35. And the Ethiopian called his birds by name, and they, knowing his voice, ceased feeding on the grass, and raising their heads they all began with one voice to sing. And Grover held both his hands to his ears and ran into his chariot, for the song of the birds was most hideous.

36. But the Ethiopian persuaded Grover to descend again from his chariot and told him falsely that these birds sang divers songs, and that they sang sweetest when they were tickled in the buttocks. And he commanded Grover to cause them thus to sing.

37. And the birds seeming to be of innocent and gentle mood, Grover was deceived thereby, and reaching forth his hand sought to tickle one of them to make it sing.

38. And the bird turned its head towards Grover and closed one eye, and moved its wing, and behold Grover lay upon the ground as one that is dead. And he wist not what it was that had stricken him.

39. Now the Ethiopian was a man large and strong, but it was with great labor that, with the help of the driver of the chariot that Grover was put into his chariot, for his weight was three hundred pounds.

40. And the driver of the chariot hastened on the journey, and carried Grover unto a place called Covington, which is on the southern shore of the great river, in the

land of the Bourbons, over against the city of the Cincinnati.

41. Now in the city of Covington there dwelt a man whose name was John, the Griffin, whose surname was Carlisle, and who was one of the Select Council of the people, and he knew Grover.

42. And the driver of the chariot told John of the ill fortune of Grover in the field with the bird. And John took Grover unto his own house and succored and nourished him until he was recovered.

43. And John gave unto Grover to drink some of the wine which is made of the corn which groweth in the land of the Bourbons.

44. And the wine gave much strength unto Grover, and the taste thereof greatly pleased him, and he drank much thereof. And John showed unto Grover the great store of his wine, both new and old.

45. And Grover spake unto John and said, "Command what thou desirest when I shall be crowned King, and it shall be given unto thee, even to the half of my kingdom."

46. And John answered and said, "If now I have found favor in thy sight, I would be thy Lord of the Treasury, and thy will shall be my will, and thy ways shall be my ways, and thy commands shall be a law unto me as thy Lord of the Treasury."

47. And Grover said unto John, "Swear unto me that thou wilt not hearken unto the money changers nor the merchants, nor unto them that make much fine goods in the land, and it shall be unto thee even as thou hast desired."

48. And John said unto Grover, "I swear."

49. And when Grover was crowned King he commanded that John be Lord of the Treasury even as he had promised him in the land of the Bourbons.

50. And behold, the acts of John, the Griffin, Lord of the Treasury, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of the Reign of King Grover?

CHAPTER V.

THE KING'S PURPOSE AND THE RULE OF THE GOD PAN.

NOW, when John, the Griffin, had become the King's Lord of the Treasury the King sent for him.

2. And when John came into the presence of the King he saluted and said, "O King, live forever."

3. And John said, "Wherefore hath the King sent for his servant, and what would he have him do?"

4. And the King answered and said: "I have sent for thee that thou mayest know my will concerning them in my kingdom who have robbed my people these many years.

5. "They are they who have eaten out the substance of the husbandmen and the laborers, and have grown fat by the making of much fine merchandise, and extorting unjust prices therefor from the poor.

6. "And so it is that the dwellers in the land of Acadia, in the land of Britannia, in the land of Gallia Belgica, in Frankland, and in other lands beyond the great sea have much goods and merchandise in store which they would sell unto my people for a small price.

7. "But behold, in the days of Abraham, whom they call the faithful, when he was ruler over the children of Brother Jonathan, they built a wall, high and strong, around their country, on the borders thereof, and fastened the gates thereof.

8. "And so it is that the kinsmen and followers of Abraham have continued to renew and strengthen the wall hitherto.

9. "And Benjamin, who ruled over the land ere I was King, being joined by William, whose surname is McKinley, built the wall anew and laid deep and strong the foundations thereof and made it sure.

10. "And the name of the wall is Tariff, and they would feign make my people believe that the purpose thereof is to protect them in the means of their living against the incursions of the foreign makers of goods and merchandise, who sore oppress their people in their own countries.

11. "But so it is that the friends and followers of Benjamin and William are deceiving my people, for lo, are there not millionaires in the land who have built their shops and their mills within the protection of the wall, and have grown fat upon the labor of the artizans, the husbandmen and them that are skilled in handicraft?

12. "And these have become the 'robber barons' of the land, and they seek the shelter of the wall in order that they may extort a great price for their merchandise which they make, from them that labor for them, and from my people.

13. "For I have purposed in my heart to raze the wall which is called Tariff, and to lay low the towers and strong places thereof, and to break down the gates.

14. "And I will utterly destroy the robber barons throughout the land and close up their mills and workshops. And there shall be no more protection for them.

15. "And I will invite my friends from foreign lands to bring their goods and merchandise into my country upon payment into my treasury of meagre customs. so that my people may purchase them for a small price.

16. "Go to now and make known the will of thy King unto them of the Select Council and Common Council of the people, so that when they shall meet they may be ready to fulfil my will."

17. And when it was noised abroad throughout the land that King Grover had purposed in his heart to break down the great wall of protection, great fear fell upon all those who were making goods and merchandise.

18. And they said unto themselves we must limit our production and must make no more goods than we can speedily sell. And they did so.

19. And they that purchased from the makers of the goods, in large quantities to sell again to the dealers among the people, likewise curtailed their demands upon the makers of the goods and purchased no more than they could sell speedily.

20. And the dealers among the people bought no more goods than the people would purchase from day to day, and would keep no great quantity of goods in store.

21. And every man kept in his bag all the money he could get and refused to lend it to the money changers. And the money was no longer passing from each man to his neighbor as it was wont to do.

22. And so it was that when the people saw what thing the King had purposed in his heart to do that great fear fell on all the land.

23. And the makers of goods, the merchants, the money changers, the husbandmen and the laborers ran hither and thither, and wist not what to do to save themselves.

24. And the god Pan ruled among the children of Brother Jonathan, and there was great confusion and tumult throughout the land.

25. The maker of goods could no longer pay his laborers, because there was none to buy from him, the merchant could not pay, for there was none to buy his goods in store, and the dealers among the people could not pay, because the laborers had been forced to cease their labor, and the mills and the shops were closed, and the men had no money.

26. Nor could the husbandmen sell their corn, because they that had need of it had no money wherewith to buy.

27. And the coffers of the money changers became empty, for there was no one to place his money therein, and those who had loaned their money to the money changers required repayment thereof. And the money changers were likewise forced to close their doors.

28. So the god Pan reigned supreme, like unto his rule in India when he was the great captain of Bacchus, and there was confusion worse confounded.

29. And now it was that certain of the money changers and merchants went down from the great city of Gotham to see King Grover in his palace in order that he might help them to stay the reign of the god Pan.

30. Now King Grover was a devout worshipper at the shrine of Bacchus, and was loath to prevent the reign of Pan, the captain of Bacchus.

31. And when the money changers and merchants from Gotham had made their plaint to the King he stretched out both his arms and yawned as one that waketh from sleep,

and spake unto them, saying: "Gentlemen, keep cool as I do." Neither was the King tender of heart, for he had been hangman among the Buffaloes.

32. (Now, the King received eighty thousand shekels each year for his wages, besides numerous servants, and he cared naught for the people).

33. So the men from Gotham were much displeased with the King and they departed unto their own home.

34. Afterwards the King sent John, the Griffin, his lord of the Treasury, to the city of Gotham to learn what should be done to stop the reign of the god Pan.

35. But when John saw the great city and the large buildings thereof, and the multitude of its people running hither and thither, he became bewildered and lost his way, wandering about in the highways, the byways and the hedges of the great city. But he could not find out what should be done to stop the reign of the god Pan. Neither did he go to see any of the money changers or the merchants.

36. So John, the Griffin, returned unto the King's palace, being unable to tell the King any new thing.

37. Whereupon the King and his lord of the Treasury agreed between them that they would make known throughout the land that it was by reason of the great increase of the shekels of silver that the god Pan ceased not his reign. And they unjustly laid the cause of the evil at the door of one John, whose surname was Sherman.

38. And the King called the Select Council and the Common Council to come together on the seventh day of the eighth month, to make void the decree which ordained the making of so many shekels of silver.

39. And meanwhile the King went a fishing by the sea where the buzzard sings his matin song to its mate.

CHAPTER VI.

HOKESMITH'S DECREE AGAINST THE SOLDIERS.

AND so it was that King Grover loved not the soldiers that fought in the army of Abraham, the faithful.

2. But he hated them and reviled them in his edicts when he was ruler over the children of Brother Jonathan the first time.

3. And he forbade unto them the stipend which was allowed unto them from the Treasury by the Chief Council and by Benjamin, the just, when he was ruler over the land.

4. Now, many of the soldiers of Abraham's army were old and poor, and many others of them were sore distressed by reason of their often infirmities, neither could they labor for bread any more.

5. But they received, each, every month, his stipend for to buy bread, because, else they could get no bread to eat.

6. But King Grover said in his heart—"I will have no mercy on the soldiers of Abraham's army because they fought against the people of Jefferson, who are my friends."

7. And it was so that the lord of the Interior, who was also of the King's Council, was chief judge over the soldiers respecting the stipend allowed them.

8. And the King purposed in his heart to choose a man to be lord of the Interior who would fulfill his will concerning the soldiers, and mete out his wrath against them.

9. And he chose a man from the Province of Georgia whose name was Hokesmith, which being interpreted signifieth son of Vulcan, and made him lord of the Interior.

10. Now Hokesmith was a giant, and was a fierce man who was wont to eat fire, and there was no mercy in him.

11. He was the son of a physician, and was learned in all the learning of his father.

12. At the tender age of seventeen years he chose to be an advocate rather than to be a physician, and straightway he entered upon the labor of his calling.

13. Being a devout disciple, he diligently searched the text of the law and read "all the decisions of the" Areopa-

gus, and also the decisions of the Chief Court of the Province of Georgia.

14. He waited not that any man's cause should compel him to find out the law thereunto pertaining, but rather labored that he might know it all, that he might be ready for any cause wherein he should be employed.

15. Wherefore, he preferred the law, and modesty forbade that he should hold any office of the people, until he was made lord of the Interior by King Grover.

16. And he entered into his office in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety and three, in the third month and on the seventh day of the month, filled with wisdom and full of years, at the exceeding great age of thirty and seven years, six months and five days. And all the world wondered.

17. And, behold, are not these things written in the book of the "Official Congressional Directory?"

18. And Hokesmith was greatly rejoiced to know that he should now be able to be revenged of those who fought against his people, and who prevented them from fulfilling their rebellious purpose.

19. And so Hokesmith was made lord of the Interior and judge over the soldiers respecting their stipend; and King Grover said unto him, "See, I have chastised the soldiers of Abraham's army with whips, but do thou chastise them with scorpions."

20. And Hokesmith answered and said, "My little finger shall be thicker unto them than were thy loins."

21. And as certain of the poets have said, so, likewise,

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus, and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Show'rs on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold,
Hokesmith exalted sat."

22. And, filled with malicious hate, before him he called three hundred thousand of the soldiers of Abraham's army.

23. And lo, the great multitude of them that had by just witness established their cause, and with right received their monthly stipend from the Treasury, came before the unjust judge.

24. And there appeared before him the lame, the halt, the blind, the deaf, the wounded, the sick, the distressed, the suffering and the aged, to hear the decree of Hokesmith, the unjust judge.

25. For thirty years had now passed since the days of Abraham and many of these were now suffering because of their service in his army.

26. Now, the judge being an austere man, and of haughty mien, and the wrath within him burning, said unto the multitude before him—"Ye fraudulent and deceitful, ye are robbing the Treasury of that which belongeth not to you. Ye are wasting thirty-two million shekels of the money of the Treasury every year."

27. And he made a decree against them, that they should not receive their stipend from the Treasury any more; save that he who could establish his cause anew within two months should again receive his stipend.

28. And many of them that heard Hokesmith's decree had cast their lots for Grover at the hustings, and it repented them that they had cast their lots for him.

29. Now, it had not been heard in all the land since the days when the fathers established the Government, that any man could be condemned ere his cause was heard, neither could that be taken from him without witness, which, by just decree, had been given unto him.

30. Nor was it ever heard in the land, that any man could be adjudged guilty of fraud until the fraud had been first fully proven.

31. And when the multitude heard the decree of the unjust judge, their hearts fainted within them, and they cried unto the judge for mercy and for justice, because they knew that they must famish for lack of bread.

32. But Hokesmith, the King's lord of the Interior, the unjust judge, answered them with scorn, saying: "*Away with you, Yanks, ye have heard the decree of the Court.*"

33. And he drave them from the judgment seat.

34. And the decree of the lord of the Interior greatly pleased the King.

CHAPTER VII.

MEETING OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCIL.

AND it came to pass in the eighth month, on the seventh day of the month, that the Select Council and the Common Council of the children of Brother Jonathan met in obedience to the King's command.

2. And the members of the Chief Council gathered together in the council chamber in the great temple in the city of the King, where it was ordained by the fathers that the Council should sit.

3. And the members of the Council came from the East and from the West, and from the North and from the South, from every province throughout the land.

4. And among them that came were Richard, the Bland, from the province of Missouri, which is, being interpreted, muddy water, and Richard had caused many millions of shekels of silver to be made.

5. And there came also from the province of the Suckers, William, whose surname was Springer, which is, being interpreted, a runner.

6. And there came also, from the province of Kansas, Jeremiah, whose surname was Simpson, which is, being interpreted, "Sockless Statesman."

7. And there came also, William, whose surname was Peffer, whose soul first dwelt in a body which he called Pfeiffer, and was thence, by metempsychosis, translated into the bodies called—Pifer, Pfeiffer, Piper and Pepper. And it was he that was the spice of the Select Council.

8. And there came also, Thomas, from the province of the Pine Tree, far down East, whose surname was Reed, and this Reed was not broken, but was every whit whole.

9. And there were many other members that gathered, (for there were three hundred and fifty-six of the Common Council, and eighty-four of the Select Council) the recording of whose names would be too tedious in this place.

10. And so it was that when the Council was gathered together in its place, that King Grover sat on his throne, and

he sealed a message and sent it unto the Select Council, and unto the Common Council by his messenger.

11. And the King wrote in his message that the people were suffering by reason of the closing of the doors of the money changers, and the stopping of the mills and workshops of them that made much fine goods and gave labor and recompense therefor unto many thousands of men and women.

12. And also, that it was not for lack of abundance in the land that these calamities had come, but because the Government, under Benjamin, the just, when he was ruler, had made and given unto the people a superabundance of shekels of silver.

13. And the King commanded that the Council do ordain by an ordinance that no more shekels be made.

14. And the King also writ in his message saying that the wall, called Tariff, must also be speedily reformed, which signifieth, that it should be destroyed.

15. And the King commanded his messenger that he tarry in the Council Chamber and hearken what they of the Council would say concerning him and his message, and bring him word thereof.

16. And the King's messenger did as he was commanded.

17. And so it was that when the King's message was read aloud in the Council, some of the members said in a loud voice concerning the King—"Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin."

18. And when the messenger returned the King said unto him, tell me what said the Council concerning me and my message.

19. Now, the messenger was sore afraid, for he had not understood the words which he had heard in the Council, because they were spoken in a strange tongue. And the messenger halted and stammered.

20. But the King was impatient and commanded that the messenger must answer; and the messenger said—O, King, lay not the charge to thy servant's door for thou compellest him to answer, because these are the words which seemed to be spoken by some of the Council, concerning the King—"Many, many are tickled with your farce."

21. And the King was wroth and rent his garment and smote his breast with his fist, and he sent for Daniel, whose surname was Lamont, which is, being interpreted, the mountain, but they that mocked said that his name ought to be *Monticello*—the little mountain.

22. And the King told Daniel of the answer which his messenger had brought from the Council concerning him, and he rehearsed unto Daniel the whole matter.

23. (Now Daniel had written the message himself for the King.)

24. And Daniel thought himself to be wise, and an interpreter of unknown tongues, and he spake and said, O, King, the words which the messenger brought unto thee are not the words which were spoken in the Council, but the words which they spake were these—“*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.*”

25. And the King said unto Daniel, what mean these words, and what is the interpretation thereof? Now, Daniel was not learned in all the learning of the Chaldeans, and he answered and told the King, this is the interpretation of the words—“Thou art weighed in the balances, and it hath been found that thy body is too heavy and thy head is too light.”

26. And the wrath of the King was greatly increased, and he stamped on the floor with his foot so that the whole palace shook, and he breathed out threatenings against the men of the Council, saying—“not one of them shall have a post-office building—for every Sowden there shall be an Allentown ”

27. But the Council feared not the King, and there were an hundred men of the Common Council who banded together and vowed that they would not bow the knee unto Baal, but there must be freedom to make unnumbered shekels of silver, and they selected one man from every province in the land and called them “*whips.*”

28. But there were others, namely, Bourke, whose surname was Cockran, of the tribe of Tammany, and Geisehainer, which was aforetime Geisenheimer, which is, being interpreted—he that cometh from the home of the goats, and still others who favoured the King and strove to have no more shekels of silver made.

29. And these counseled with John, the Griffin, lord of the Treasury, who commanded that they must fulfil the King's desire.

30. Now, in the Council there were also those who made a tumult and clamored for both shekels of silver and talents of gold, and furthermore, others cried for "shinplasters."

31. And it was so that there was a great noise, tumult and confusion, some crying for one thing and some for another, like unto the confusion of tongues in the days of the building of the tower of Babel; and no man could tell what they cried.

32. And besides there was none to hire them that labored, for the "mills had shut down," and many of them that had cast lots for Grover at the hustings repented of their doings, but that helped them not to buy bread for their women and their children.

33. And when the King, sitting on his throne, beheld the tumult in the Council and the sufferings of the people which he and his friends had created, his heart fainted within him, and he said in his heart—"let the Council fight it out and swelter in the heat."

34. And the King grew worse and was sick of a Quincy, and his heart yearned for the cooling winds of the Northland, and the sweet song of the Buzzards by the seaside.

35. So the King gave unto Daniel his "whip" wherewith to goad those of the Council who were contrary-minded, and left the palace and went a-fishing by the sea.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE KING GOES TO THE MOUNTAINS.

AND so it was that the heat of the summer was very great even by the side of the sea where the King dwelt, and he was ill at ease for he was fat-fleshed and suffered from a toothache.

2. And he sent for his physician and said unto him, "I am weary of this place because of the heat of the summer, and

I am in great pain from a decayed tooth. 'Whither shall I go to find rest?'

3. And his physician answered and said unto him, "Make ready now and I will take thee out upon the sea in a yacht."

4. And the King did as he was commanded, and his physician, and another physician from the city of Brotherly Love, and another man with a scientific gas-bag, took the King out upon the sea.

5. And when they had gone out a great way, they cast anchor and caused the King to smell of the gas which was contained in the bag, and the King fell into a deep sleep.

6. And the two physicians cut the flesh of the King's jaw-bone and removed the tooth which had greatly troubled him, and closed over the flesh again, like unto the side of Adam whence the rib was taken.

7. And they returned not to the land for many days, but tarried a great way out upon the sea, lest the people should find out that the King had lost a tooth, for he was exceeding tender about the matter.

8. And when the wound was healed, they returned to the land, but the King had suffered much pain, and his full strength had not yet returned unto him.

9. And he spake again unto his physician, saying, "Whither shall I go to recover strength?"

10. And his physician answered and said, "Get thee up now and hasten unto the mountains, where thou shalt surely be restored."

11. And the King made preparation and betook himself unto the mountains of Berkshire, which were in the Province of Massachusetts, nigh unto the western border thereof.

12. And in his journey thither the King must needs go through many cities.

13. Now, the land in the Province of Massachusetts was not fruitful, but barren, and the people thereof had built for themselves many large mills and workshops, wherein many thousands of men, women and youths labored making much fine goods and merchandise.

14. Whereby they got honest gain and obtained their daily bread.

15. And the owners of the mills and workshops trafficked with the merchants of the cities of the other Provinces of the land, wherewithal they prospered. But so it was that when the King passed through those cities, and beheld the mills and workshops, lo, they were shut down and the people were idle, nor could they find labor, for there was no one to hire them.

16. And many of them that had not known want at any time, began to want for bread, both for themselves, their wives and their children.

17. And great was the distress and lamentation of the people for bread, and they made their plaint unto the King, and with great importunity would persuade him to appease the wrath of the god Pan.

18. But the King made answer, that it was not he that could satisfy the god Pan, but they must make their plaint unto the money-changers who were in fault.

19. But the people ceased not their importunity unto the King, but cried the more unto him, "give us bread or we die."

20. Whereupon the King hastened with great speed from their presence, and journeyed toward the occident until he came into the bailiwick of Berkshire, nigh unto the border of the Province of New York.

21. And after the King had taken rest, and had taken refreshments the which he had brought from the cellar of John, the Griffin, his Lord of the Treasury, he rose up early in the morning and ascended the mountains of Berkshire to spend the day in meditation upon the woes of the children of Brother Jonathan. And he took refreshments with him to the mountains, lest he should faint by the way.

22. (Now the people had complained unto the King that they were cast into idleness and suffered hunger because he sought to destroy the wall of protection, called Tariff).

23. So, the King was greatly troubled in spirit, not that he cared for the good of the people, for he told them they ought to have an "object lesson," but lest they should turn their face against him and should take the kingdom from him, and give it to another.

24. And as the King was airing himself on an high pinnacle among the tops of the mountains, these were the words of his lamentation : " Surely the children of Brother Jonathan have turned their faces against me—how shall I escape the wrath of the children of Brother Jonathan?"

25. And the King was greatly troubled.

CHAPTER IX.

THE KING ON THE MOUNTAINS.

AND the King sat upon a stone on the top of the mountains of Berkshire, casting a vacant look eastward over the Province of Massachusetts, as of one lost in deep thought because of trouble.

2. And, lo, a sound of music, sweet and strong came floating on the mountain air, and the sound thereof was like unto the sound of the sackbut.

3. And the strain was familiar, but in accord therewith other sounds were wrought into a variety of tunes the which were inexpressible melodious, and altogether different from anything the King had ever heard.

4. And when the music of the instrument had ceased, there came the voice as of some one singing, and the song was sung in the strain of the musician that had played upon the instrument.

5. And these were the words of the song :—

" My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

6. And so it was, that the singer ended his song, and the King cast his eyes towards an high rock on the top of the mountain.

7. And by the side of the rock there stood one whose countenance was altogether fair, in whose hands there was

a shepherd's staff, and whose garments betokened him to be one of old.

8. And the shepherd, (for so he seemed unto the King,) beckoned unto the King to come unto him.

9. And the King arose and went unto the shepherd and fell at his feet and wept, because the King's heart had been touched by the music.

10. And the shepherd lifted the King up from the ground and said unto him: "Arise, Grover, and fear not, for I too, am a man."

11. And the King stood up and trembled, and asked, "Who art thou, and whence hast thou come?"

12. And the shepherd answered and said: "I am Brother Jonathan, the father over whose children thou wouldst make thyself King."

13. And Grover feared the more, lest the wrath of Brother Jonathan should be kindled against him.

14. But Brother Jonathan said again unto him: "Fear not, but hearken unto my words which I shall tell thee."

15. "I have heard thy lamentations and have come to tell thee what thou must do to escape the wrath of my children, for though they be kind and long-suffering, their wrath, when it is kindled, is terrible.

16. "I know wherefor my children are suffering this day, and the cause for their lack of bread; and being instructed in the teachings and doings of their fathers, *they* also know the cause thereof.

17. "Ere thou wert chosen ruler the second time, and when thou didst seek the favor of my children, and thy friends did ask them to cast their lots for thee at the hustings, thou didst promise to continue in giving my children bread; but thou hast given them a stone.

18. "Thou hast regard unto strangers that are not within thy gates, and seekest to feed them with the bread which thou hast taken out of the mouths of my children.

19. "Thou hast set thy face against the people that have holpen thee into high places, and lovest the flatteries of their enemies, and makest thy bed with them.

29. "Thou has forsaken the instructions of thy fathers

which I gave unto them before thou wert born, and like unto Rehoboam of old, thou hast hearkened unto the counsel of the young men of thine own generation.

21. "Thou art seeking to pull down and destroy the wall of protection, called Tariff, that the stranger may enter thy gates and despoil the prosperity of my children.

22. "Thou hast forsaken the teaching which saith, 'If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.'

23. "Thou art deceiving my children in saying that by reason of the abundance of shekels of silver in the land, 'the mills are shut down,' and therefore they are suffering.

24. "And thou dost grievously err in that thou hast chosen thy friends and companions from among them that sought to destroy the land in the days of Abraham the faithful.

25. "Thou hast no heart and art altogether selfish, neither doth it concern thee whether my children have bread to eat or not.

26. "Now hearken unto my words, therefore, and give heed unto my warning: forsake the path unto which thou hast been led by false counsel.

27. "Say unto my children, 'the wall of protection shall not be destroyed nor in anywise made weak, but it shall remain as a shield unto you and your children.'

28. "And do thou proclaim throughout the land that thou art not a king, but the servant of my children, lest thy boasted kingdom come to naught, and the scepter be taken from thee and given to another."

29. And the King was dumb before Brother Jonathan.

CHAPTER X.

BROTHER JONATHAN REVEALS THE POWER THAT CONTROLS THE KING.

AND Brother Jonathan said unto the King, "follow thou me and thou shalt see for thyself whence cometh the power that persuadeth thee."

2. And he led the King to the highest pinnacle of the rock and placed him upon it, and said unto him, "cast thine eyes southward and westward, and tell me what thou seest."

3. And the King did as he was commanded, and said, "I see a great country, and the people who dwell therein are many millions."

4. "The length thereof from the Sea of Atlantis on the east even unto the Peaceful Sea on the west is one hundred and fifty days' journey, and the breadth thereof is one hundred days' journey, from the Land of Acadia on the north, even unto the Gulf of Montezuma on the south."

5. "And behold, the high mountains, the broad valley, the great rivers of water, the deep inland seas and the large cities in all this land; and it is a fruitful land."

6. "And the land is divided into two parts, the one part thereof is called the Northland, and the other part thereof is called the Southland."

7. "And lo, the sun shineth upon the Northland, but thick clouds of darkness overshadow the Southland."

8. And Brother Jonathan said: "The land which thou seest is the rich heritage of my children which they received from their fathers, and it is greatly blest of Heaven."

9. "Thou seest the land as it was in the ancient days—before there was war between Jefferson and Abraham."

10. "The Northland was free as the sun that shineth upon it, but the Southland was a land of bondage, dark as the clouds that hang over it."

11. "Because four millions of Ethiopians were held in bondage by their masters, and woe unto him who vouchsafed instruction unto the bondmen, for, him the masters ill-treated and cast him into prison."

12. "And him that labored with his hands, whether he was white or black, the masters held in derision."

13. "For greater store did they set by the Ethiopian bondman, than by the freeman that labored, because the bondman could be sold for a great price."

14. "Look again," said Jonathan unto the King, "and tell me what thou discoverest." And the King said: "Behold, a great Eagle which spreadeth her wings over the Northland"

from the sea of Atlantis on the east, even unto the Peaceful Sea on the west.

15. "And lo, a great dragon, spreading its wings over the Southland, from the Sea of Atlantis, even beyond the Mississippi, which is, being interpreted, the 'Great Water.'

16. "The dragon hath the head of a tiger, the teeth and claws of a lion, the wings of a bat, the tail of a serpent, the sting of a scorpion in the end of its tail, eyes like unto coals of fire, and out of its mouth proceed fire and smoke and a dreadful noise."

17. Brother Jonathan said: "The Eagle which thou seest is the spirit of freedom that cannot be bound, and it reigned over my children of the Northland.

18. "But the dragon is the spirit of bondage which ruled over my children of the Southland.

19. "It is that old serpent which reigned in the land of Egypt in the days of Pharaoh four thousand years before thy day.

20. "It bound in chains six hundred thousand of the sons of Israel, besides their women and children, in those days.

21. "Likewise, it bound four millions of the Ethiopians in the Southland.

22. "Look again," said Brother Jonathan, "and tell me what thou discoverest beneath the cloud."

23. And the King said, "Behold, the chief rulers of the Southland bow down and worship the dragon.

24. "And they obey its commands, and all the people of the Southland are subject to its decrees."

25. Then said Brother Jonathan, "As in the days when the serpent beguiled our mother in the garden, which led unto destruction, so led the reign of this beast also to destruction.

26. "For, lo, when, after two hundred years of bondage, the Ethiopians continued to lift their hands bound in chains towards Heaven, crying: 'How long, O, God, how long,'

27. "And when the sceptre had been in the hands of the rulers of the Southland for many years,

28. "And they had ordained an ordinance wherein all men in the whole land were commanded to aid in seizing

him that fled from bondage, and to deliver him again to his master,

29. "And when they sought, furthermore, to make my children of the Northland subject unto their dominion,

30. "Then it was that the spirit of the great Eagle which thou hast seen entered into the hearts of my children of the Northland, and they said unto them of the Southland, 'Thus far, but no farther.'"

31. And they of the Southland strove to reign over all the land, but they of the Northland would not consent thereto.

32. "Now, so it was, that when, in the latter days of bondage, the rulers of the Southland worshipped the dragon, they were partakers of its nature in their hearts.

33. "And the nature of the beast was hardness of heart, arrogance, avarice, envy, hatred, malice, injustice, tyranny, cruelty and murder—yea, 'the sum of all villainies.'

34. "Therefore, the Ethiopians who cried unto Heaven in secret places sought deliverance from the yoke of their bondage.

35. "And in those days my children in the Southland dwelt under thick clouds of darkness, for their rulers loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

CHAPTER XI.

KING GROVER VIEWS THE NORTHLAND.

THEN King Grover lifted up his eyes and looked upon the Northland, and said, "Behold a goodly land and fruitful!

2. "Is not the sun the light thereof, and are not the people blessed that dwell therein?

3. "Is the lash of the taskmaster felt, or the cry of the bondman heard in all the borders thereof?

4. "Are not all the people therein, who love peace and obey the law, free?

5. "And is not their prosperity great beyond the prosperity of them that dwell in the Southland, and doth not the

stranger, from a far country even, delight to make his abode with them?"

6. And Brother Jonathan answered and said, "Yea, verily, but in those days the thick clouds of the darkness of bondage oftentimes cast their shadows even over the Northland.

7. "And it did not then appear what the country of my children should be, because they were greatly hindered by the power of bondage which bore the sceptre.

8. "Wherefore, when my children of the Northland prospered more than did they of the Southland, then were they of the Southland filled with envy against them.

9. "The Southland was given unto husbandry, yet the master labored not with his hands, but compelled his bondmen to labor for him.

10. "And unlike the Athenians which were in Mars' hill in the days of Paul, who spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear something new.

11. The rulers of the Southland in those days spent their time in cunning devices, whereby they might rule the people of the whole land and oppress them that labored.

12. "But my children of the Northland labored with their own hands, both in the fields and in the mills and workshops.

13. "And because they went, one to his husbandry, another to his handiwork, and another to his merchandise, and dwelt together in peace, the one buying from the other that whereof he had need, they prospered.

14. "But they of the Southland forsook the ways of their fathers and obeyed not their teachings, because they pulled down their furnaces and built neither mills nor workshops.

15. "But they proclaimed throughout all the land: 'Cotton is king,' and the merchandise whereof they had need, they bought in exchange for the products of their fields."

16. Then spake Grover unto Brother Jonathan, saying: "Wherefore did thy children of the Southland not do as did they of the Northland, and prosper likewise?"

17. And Jonathan answered and said: "In the beginning the condition of mine house was not so. Of a truth the

bondman was in the land ere my Government was established,

18. "But the spirit of bondage reigned not in those days like as thou hast seen its dominion in the latter days.

19. "Then all were poor, because our fathers had been sore oppressed under the reign of the King of Britannia who had dominion over them,

20. "And they all labored with gladness of heart and a willing mind for the common wealth of my country.

21. "And when the Britanniains threatened to enter the borders of my country with their merchandise, and keep my children poor and subject unto their dominion by tempting the avarice of the baser sort,

22. "Then it was, in the year one thousand seven hundred eighty and nine, that my sons builded a wall of protection round about the borders of our land, and fastened the gates thereof against the Britanniains,

23. "Nor would they suffer any merchandise to be brought within the gates until the customs thereon were first paid.

24. "And it was so, that the land being blest with iron, and copper, and potter's clay, and a fruitful soil, and such like, my people built for themselves the furnace, the mill and the workshop, and greatly prospered throughout all the land.

25. "But when the masters of the bondmen were become rich, they trafficked with the Britanniains, and seeing the manner of the lords in Britannia, they envied their lordly estate, and strove to be like unto them.

26. "Therefore, when the makers of goods and merchandise in Britannia heard that my children prospered in their day by reason of the wall of protection, they conspired with the masters of the bondmen in my country.

27. And they said unto them, "Do not your brethren that make goods and merchandise in your own land take so much therefor, behold we will sell ours for so much."

28. "And when the masters saw that they could buy for a less sum from the Britanniains, upon condition that the wall of protection be destroyed, they consented unto the words of the Britanniains.

29. "And the rulers of the Southland said unto them of the Northland, 'Your wall that is a protection unto you is a grievous burden unto us,' and they cried, 'Raze it!'

30. "But they of the Northland answered, 'Nay, not so, for if the wall be broken down, then shall we be undone, and in due season the Britanniains will be extortioners both unto you and unto us.

31. "'Moreover, we shall no longer be free, but will again be subject to the dominion of them that oppressed our fathers.'

32. "And from that day did the tariff wall become a brand of fire between the Northland and the Southland.

33. "And the strife waxed hot. The rulers of the Southland cried, 'Raze it, raze it!' And the people of the Northland cried, 'Uphold it, uphold it!'

34. "And twice, nay thrice, was the wall much broken by the rulers of the Southland when the sceptre was in their hand.

35. "But when the people were all in distress, and all the land lay waste, and the cry of hunger was heard in all the land, by reason of the breaking of the wall,

36. "Then it was that my children of the Northland said: 'Come, let us build again the wall of protection which our fathers builded, that we be no more a reproach.'

37. "And in their might they rose up and took the sceptre out of the hand that oppressed them and unjustly ruled over them, and gave it to another.

38. "And as in the days of Nehemiah, who built the broken wall round about Jerusalem, so builded they the wall of protection again round about my country.

39. "Distress and hunger was in all the land whensoever the wall was broken, and when it was built again there was great plenty, and the land flowed with milk and honey.

40. "And once upon a time, when in the days of Andrew, surnamed Jackson, which is, by interpretation, 'Old Hickory,' they sought to build the wall anew, they were greatly hindered.

41. "For John Caldwell, surnamed Calhoun, and Robert Y., surnamed Hayne, who sat in the Select Council from the

Province of South Carolina, gave their voices against the work.

42. "Therefore, after the wall had been restored, to wit: in the year one thousand eight hundred thirty and two, in the eleventh month on the twenty-fourth day of the month did the people of that Province rebel against the Government.

43. "Yea, they made an ordinance saying that it was not lawful for the Chief Council to ordain and build the wall 'for the protection of domestic manufactures.'

44. "And the ordinance was called 'Nullification,' and therein the people of that Province proclaimed themselves free, and no longer subject unto the law which was ordained by the Chief Council.

45. "But when Andrew, the ruler, threatened to hang them that rebelled, they ceased their rebellion.

46. "Moreover, during the reign of James Knox, surnamed Polk, and during the reign of James, surnamed Buchanan, the wall was again broken down, and my children endured sore distress for they had no bread to eat.

47. "And when the taskmasters and rulers from the Southland, and their kinsmen from the Northland, had fallen out by the way, it came to pass that Abraham, the faithful, was chosen ruler over my children.

48. "And the rulers from the Southland rose in rebellion against Abraham and against the Government, and the war continued for the space of four years, and great was the slaughter thereof."

CHAPTER XII.

KING GROVER SEES THE BATTLE.

NOW, so it was, that during the war, the hosts of Abraham were everywhere revived by the spirit of the great Eagle, and the hosts of Jefferson were moved by the dragon.

2. And Brother Jonathan said unto the King: "Look again and tell me what thou discernest."

3. And the King said, "Behold, the army of Abraham is set in array of battle against the army of Jefferson, and they make ready to fight."

4. The King continued to gaze upon the two armies, but held his peace.

5. But like unto David, when he went to see his brethren in the army of King Saul in the valley of Elah, even so King Grover's virtue was kindled in his heart to do battle for his country.

6. But he had not a staff in his hand, neither had he taken any stones from the brook, nor had he a sling in his hand, or any other weapon.

7. Now his spirit, indeed, was willing, but the flesh was weak.

8. And when he saw the soldiers rushing into battle and heard the shouting, the spirit of war was indeed upon him, and for very zeal he shouted: "*A substitute! a substitute! my kingdom for a substitute!*"

9. And when he had looked upon the battle for a long time he shouted again: "Behold, they flee!"

10. Quoth Brother Jonathan, "Who flee?"

11. And the King answered and said: "The soldiers of Jefferson flee, and the army of Abraham pursueth them."

12. "And behold, the great Eagle teareth the dragon in the air, and the soldiers of Abraham smite the soldiers of Jefferson, hip and thigh."

13. "And they that are not slain are taken in battle."

14. "The Eagle, also, hath sorely wounded the dragon in the head, and hath cast it bleeding to the ground."

15. "And great is the shouting of the people of the Northland, saying: 'Victory, and honor, and glory be unto Abraham and unto the soldiers of his army! the great dragon is slain!'"

16. And behold! in a moment, the shouting of the people ceased, and silence prevailed, and the blackness of darkness gathered over all the land, and the voice of weeping and lamentation was heard throughout all the borders thereof.

17. And the King turned unto Jonathan and said, "What

meaneth this weeping and lamentation, and wherefore is *thy* countenance cast down?"

18. And Brother Jonathan said, "Look thou, and see for thyself."

19. And the King looked and said: "Behold the great dragon is wounded and is bleeding. It struggleth in death and hath lashed about with its tail and hath stricken Abraham and wounded him in his head with the sting in its tail, so that he died.

20. "And all the people of the Northland are weeping and mourning, and have put on sackcloth.

21. "They have put ashes upon their heads, and refuse to be comforted, because Abraham, the faithful, the ruler of the land hath been slain."

22. And Brother Jonathan wept, and lifting up his voice he cried: "Woe is me and unto my children, for my son that was chosen to execute the decree of Heaven among his brethren, is slain."

23. And fear gat hold of all the people of the Northland and they wist not what they should do.

24. Then Brother Jonathan said: "Take now thine eyes from off this vision, and look no more upon it, but follow thou me." And the King did as he was commanded.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANOTHER VISION.

THEN led Brother Jonathan King Grover down by the side of the mountain.

2. And when they had come to the mouth of a cave in the mountain, Brother Jonathan stretched out his shepherd's staff thrice over the King's head and said: "Follow thou me."

3. And Jonathan led the way into the cave, and Grover durst not refuse to follow him, because he could not resist the charm of the shepherd's staff.

4. Now, the cave was exceeding dark, and great fear fell upon Grover, lest he should never see the light of day any more.

5. Therefore, he cried unto Brother Jonathan, saying: "I pray thee, let me return out of this darkness and this narrow place into the light of day."

6. And Brother Jonathan said: "Surely thou shalt return again unto the light of day, but not now; for it must needs be that thou pass through this darkness into the light which I will shew thee, of which thou hast great need."

7. And Brother Jonathan led the King still farther into the cave. And the rock above their heads became exceeding low, and the walls of the rock pressed heavily upon the King's sides, for he was fatfleshed, whilst Brother Jonathan was leanfleshed.

8. Now, Brother Jonathan went before and King Grover followed after him, and they both crawled on their bellies, because the place was exceeding strait.

9. So, when Jonathan had passed through the most narrow part into a wider place, the King was fast and cried again, saying: "I can go no farther, for this place is too strait for me, neither can I breathe. Help me or I die."

10. But Jonathan said unto him: "Canst thou not endure to be in a strait place for a little while, when thou hast forced millions of my children into a place straiter than this."

11. And Grover wist that Jonathan spake of the ills which afflicted his people.

12. Therefore, he held his peace, but struggled with great labor that he might force his body through.

13. But he could not move, either forward or backward.

14. Then cried Grover the third time, saying: "Help me, O, Jonathan, or I die, for I am fast in this terrible place. *'It is a condition and not a theory that confronteth me.'*"

15. And Jonathan answered: "Unto this end have I brought thee into this plight, that I might teach thee by example how terrible is the condition whereunto thou hast thrust my children.

16. "For, in a land of plenty thou has taken from them

the light of prosperity, and thrust them into a dungeon of darkness.

17. "Thou has hedged them in on every side and put them in a strait place, so that they cannot breathe the air of freedom, neither can they move forward or backward.

18. "Upon their bellies, in humiliation, hast thou made them crawl to do thy will.

19. "Unto thee have they cried for help, and thou hast not heard them; they have asked for bread, and thou hast given them a stone.

20. "They have called upon thee for relief, but thou hast given them 'an object lesson.'

21. "Yea, all these things hast thou done unto my children, and it is in thine heart to multiply their distress yet more.

22. "Wherefore, thy lot in this place hath been made a hard one, that thou mayest repent and relieve the distress of my children.

23. "But thou art not without praise, for in thy reign great works have been established.

24. "Yea, in every Province and in every city in the land have they been established.

25. "By them that have hearts big with mercy, and that are kind and given to charity, have they been established.

26. "These works are called 'Soup Houses' wherein my famishing children are fed.

27. "Because of thy great folly do they stand idle, and there is no one to hire them, and they have no bread to eat.

28. "And against their will have they been brought into distress, neither can they help themselves any more.

29. "Verily, I say unto thee, wheresoever men shall speak concerning thy reign, there shall also this, the necessity of the soup houses be told for a memorial against thee, and '*The Soup House Administration*' shall be the name of thy reign, even unto all generations.

30. "But that thou mayest be instructed in that which maketh for the good of my children, follow thou me."

31. And so saying, Brother Jonathan smote the walls of the rocks on either side of the King's body with his shep-

herd's staff, and lo, the walls parted, the King was released, and he followed Jonathan.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE KING SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

NOW, when Jonathan and the King had gone but a little way, they entered into a large chamber of the cave.

2. And in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, a light above the brightness of the sun lighted every part of the cave.

3. And the King fell to the ground because of the brightness of the light.

4. But Jonathan lifted him up and set him on his feet, saying unto him: "Rise, Grover, and fear not, for this is the emblem of that light whereof I spake unto thee, and of which thou hast great need."

5. No man could tell whence came the light, for there was no lamp, neither was there any torch to give light.

6. And every part of the cave was lighted alike, and there were many chambers in the cave.

7. Now, when the King's eyes could bear the light, he lifted up his countenance, and behold, the glory of the cave was unspeakable.

8. On every hand there dropped stalactites from the roof of the cave, and stalagmites rose from the bottom thereof.

9. Stately pillars likewise rose from the bottom of the cave even unto the roof thereof.

10. Ten thousand times ten thousand jewels, like unto settings of the topaz, the sardius, the chalcedony, the sardonyx, the ruby, the onyx, the beryl, the emerald, the sapphire and the diamond mingled the glory of their light from the walls and the pillars of the cave, and from the roof thereof.

11. And when the King beheld the exceeding beauty of the cave, he was much troubled in his cogitations, and his countenance changed within him.

12. Then said Brother Jonathan unto him : " Come, and I will shew thee this place and all the glory thereof."

13. And the King followed Jonathan whithersoever he went in the cave, and lo, there were many and divers chambers therein, both great and small.

14. And each chamber differed in beauty from the other chambers.

15. Now, when they were come into a large chamber in the midst of the cave, Brother Jonathan sat King Grover upon a large stone which had erstwhile fallen from the roof of the cave.

16. And the stone whereon the King sat was white as snow, for it was covered with the substance of the stalactite.

17. And behold! on every hand great white pillars were set round about.

18. Then said Jonathan unto the King : " Examine now these pillars and tell me what thou discoverest in them."

19. And Grover said : " Behold! in the pillars, images, as it were of men's faces, set in the side of the pillars. And every image is set in its several pillar."

20. And Jonathan said : " These are my sons, and they are the fathers of my children over whom thou wouldst rule as a King.

21. " And this chamber is none other than the '*Council Chamber of Wisdom*,' whence proceedeth naught but truth."

22. Then spake Brother Jonathan unto the images, saying : " Harken unto me my sons, and give ear unto my voice.

23. " Whilst I was walking on the tops of these mountains, watching over my children in their distress, I espied a man full of trouble.

24. " For he cried aloud : ' Surely the children of Brother Jonathan have turned their faces against me. How shall I escape the wrath of the children of Brother Jonathan?'

25. " Knowing, therefore, that it was he who was chosen to be the ruler among my children, I spake unto him, and brought him hither and set him in your midst that he may receive light, and peradventure forsake the error of his way.

26. "The sect among my children whereunto he belongeth have declared conceiving the Tariff wall, which is like unto that which ye builded in your day for a protection unto my land,

27. "That it is 'a fraud, a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, and that it is not constitutional.'

28. "And he, himself, hath declared that it is a 'vicious, inequitable and unnecessary tax.'

29. "And now he seeketh to destroy the wall, even unto the foundations thereof, and to let the stranger come in and eat up the fat of the land that my children may perish for very want.

30. "And now, that his sin hath found him out he lamenteth saying: 'It is a condition and not a theory that confronteth me.' How shall I escape the wrath of the children of Brother Jonathan?"

31. "Notwithstanding, his reign is like unto that of a King and master, and not as the servant of the people which it ought to be.

32. "He hath himself said: '*Public office is a public trust.*' Yet, hath he not fulfilled that trust. But he and his friends have found another Trust, which is, unto them, sweeter than honey and the honey-comb.

33. "Ye, my sons, know well the foundations whereon ye builded my Government, and some of you also helped to make the supreme law of the land, and called it the '*Constitution.*'

34. "Therefore, will I call upon you, that ye speak and instruct this ruler in the teachings of his fathers, that he may see the error of his way;

35. "That he may repent and forsake the purpose of his heart, and ceasing to do hurt unto my children, reign with wisdom."

CHAPTER XV.

NAMES OF THE FATHERS.

NOW, so it was that from every side, the faces of the images of the sons of Brother Jonathan were turned towards the King, and he sat in the midst of them.

2. And these were the sons whose images were set in the face of the pillars: George, whose surname was Washington who was the *Father of his Country*.

3. Alexander, surnamed Hamilton, and James, whose surname was Madison.

4. Thomas, surnamed Jefferson, (now this was not he that doubted,) who spake with authority; and the words that he spake were words of wisdom. Moreover, he was the beginner of the sect whereunto Grover belongeth.

5. Benjamin, whose surname was Franklin; and he it was that played with the lightning of the heavens, and therewith did he light the cave.

6. A certain Lyman, whose surname was Beecher. (Now Lyman was a priest).

7. James, whose surname was Monroe, and Andrew, surnamed Jackson.

8. Henry, whose surname was Clay, which is by interpretation, earth, and he came from the land of the Bourbons.

9. Thomas, surnamed Ewing, who was of the Province of the Buckeyes.

10. And Daniel, whose surname was Webster, which is by interpretation, "son of thunder," and he came from the Province of Massachusetts.

11. He was a mighty man, and valiant in the battle of words.

12. Now, this was not he that was cast in the lions' den in the land of Babylon, nevertheless, this Daniel was also cast in a den of lions (?) in his day.

13. And the lions feigned not to fear Daniel, and Daniel feared not the lions.

14. But as did Samson of old unto the Philistines when he slew them with the jawbone of an ass, even so did this Daniel in his day.

15. Yet not with the jawbone of an ass did he slay them, but them that imagined themselves lions in his day, he slew with the jawbone of a giant as if they had been asses.

16. And many other images of the fathers were set in the pillars round about, the which it would be too tedious to mention in this place.

17. There were also the images of some of the great ones among the children of Brother Jonathan of the King's own day.

18. And these were Abraham, the faithful; and James Abram, whose surname was Garfield, a just man, good and true. These twain were the martyrs among the rulers.

19. Also, of James Gillespie, surnamed Blaine, the orator and wise counsellor, who sat at the right hand of Benjamin, the just, in the Ruler's Council, when he was ruler over the land.

20. Also, of Ulysses Simpson, surnamed Grant, a meek man and of few words, but mighty in battle, for he was the captain of the host of Abraham.

21. There was also the image of Benjamin Franklin, surnamed Butler, the advocate.

CHAPTER XVI.

KING GROVER RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS.

THEN spake Brother Jonathan unto Thomas, saying: "Speak thou first and declare unto this ruler of my children wherefore ye established my Government, and the foundation whereon ye builded it."

2. And a voice proceeded from the image of Thomas, saying: "In the days of my youth the King of Britannia reigned over us.

3. "A cruel and crafty King was he, and he dealt unjustly with his people.

4. "Unto them he was an usurper, and grievous injuries did he often times inflict upon them.

5. "He sought to make of his people in these Provinces, hewers of wood and drawers of water unto him and his lords which dwelt beyond the sea of Atlantis.

6. "When his yoke was too grievous upon his people, and they could bear it no longer, the Chief Council of these Provinces assembled and counseled together, and they made a writing attested by the superscription of them that sat in the council,

7. "Saying that 'all mén are created equal,' and that thenceforth these Provinces should be free, and should be no more subject unto the King of Britannia forever.

8. "And when mighty men of valor had fought against the King for the space of eight years, they obtained the victory over the King's host, and his dominion over the Provinces ceased thenceforth forever.

9. "And thy sons, O, Jonathan, being banded together, made a law for all the land, which was approved by all the people thereof, whereby the foundation of thy Government was established.

10. "And the foundation thereof was laid deep and strong, for it was engraven on the hearts of the people, that it should not be moved forever.

11. Moreover, they builded a wall of protection round about thy land, that they might remain free, and nevermore be subject unto any King.

12. "Therefore, he that is against manufactures among thy children, must needs desire that they be again made subject unto other nations, or that they be clothed in skins and dwell like beasts in dens and caverns.

13. "I am thankful that I am not one of them. Experience hath taught me that the fruits of handicraft are as necessary unto the freedom of thy children as unto their comforts."

14. Then spake Brother Jonathan unto Alexander, saying: "Thou wert the Secretary of my Treasury in the beginning, speak thou, and teach this ruler of my children what he must do to restore again prosperity among them."

15. And a voice spake from the image of Alexander, saying: "Great must be thy markets, O, Jonathan, wherein the

husbandmen among thy children may sell the fruits of their fields.

16. "Such is, above all things, most needful, that the husbandman may flourish.

17. To create such a market there is none other aid than to promote 'manufacturing establishments.'

18. "To multiply these doth furnish a market for that merchandise which was wont to be made abundantly, and likewise begetteth a desire for such as hath been hitherto unknown.

19. "The encouragement and exercise of handicraft is profitable unto any nation that seeketh to do good unto its people continually.

20. "He that buyeth from the stranger the fruits of his handicraft, and buyeth not from his brother, giveth unto the stranger the increase and profit thereof.

21. "Emulation among them that labor in handicraft in their own country is profitable unto him that consumeth the fruits of their labor, because, thereby the price of their merchandise will be less.

22. "Unto this truth testify both reason and experience."

CHAPTER XVII.

BENJAMIN TEACHES THE KING.

THEN spake Brother Jonathan unto Benjamin, surnamed Franklin, saying: "Speak thou and declare wherefore my Government was builded, and the glory whereunto my country shall attain."

2. And a voice from the image of Benjamin spake and said: "In the days when thy sons, O, Jonathan, went to battle against the King of Britannia, kings and lords ruled in all the earth, and the poor were trodden under foot.

3. "And when the sword of thy children prevailed against the King's host, they were free forever, even from the least unto the greatest.

4. "And the foundations of thy Government were laid deep and made sure. And he that beareth the sceptre shall be the servant of all.

5. "No king shall rule again over thy children forever; but the people shall rule and be free, and shall not be beholden or subject unto another.

6. "Neither shall any ruler among thy children be suffered to establish kingdoms, thrones and principalities in the earth.

7. "For thy Government shall be an ensample unto all nations, that they may pattern after.

8. "But the glory whereunto thy country shall attain, it is not possible for man to tell.

9. "Behold! did not thy servant stretch forth his hand into the cloud and seize the thunderbolts of heaven?

10. "Did he not hurl them against the citadel of ignorance and superstition and break down the great walls and strong towers thereof?

11. "Did he not chain fast the lightning to the key to foretell the day that should come, and now is, when thereby the secret chambers of knowledge should be unlocked and the treasures of wisdom brought forth from the place of their hiding?

12. "Yea, in the secret watches of the night thy servant slept not, neither did he slumber, for his cogitations and inventions suffered him not to sleep.

13. "Nor do they who follow in his footsteps take their ease upon their beds, but day and night do they toil.

14. "Until the very elements of the air, erstwhile deemed the enemy of man, have been yoked and made obedient unto the will and dominion of man.

15. "And as a good and faithful servant obeyeth his master, so, likewise, do these obey the commands of the children of men.

16. "In my day thy nation was like a man's hand, but lo, what a mighty people hast thou become!

17. "Thou art grown great among the nations of the earth, and in thy wisdom and power art thou second unto none.

18. "Thou hast waxed mighty in knowledge and in deed, and knowledge shall be increased' yet more, and the end thereof is not yet.

19. "As a nation thou shalt shine as a star of the firmament, and shalt be had in reverence by all men everywhere.

20. "Yet, if thy children be foolish, and depart from the faith and forsake the ways of their fathers, or be subject unto another, or shall suffer any other nation to have dominion over them,

21. "Then shalt thou be cast down and become a mockery and a by-word among all nations, and there will be none to help thee.

22. "But woe unto him through whom this calamity cometh."

23. And the voice of Benjamin ceased.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BUILDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT TEACH THE KING.

THEN spake Brother Jonathan unto James, and said: "Thou art Madison, and knowest well the foundations of my Government, for thou art one of the chief builders thereof.

2. "Behold Grover, the ruler among my children. Him have I brought hither and sat him in your midst that he might receive light, because he is in great darkness.

3. "He hath proclaimed himself a follower of Thomas, yet hath he eschewed the words and doctrine of Thomas, and followeth after the counsel of those who love not my people.

4. "And they have banded themselves together to destroy the wall of protection, the like whereof ye builded in thy day when thou wert the chief builder thereof.

5. "Wherefore, fear hath seized on all them that make goods and merchandise, and the 'mills have shut down' in all the land. And the husbandmen have no market for their grain.

6. "And millions of my children that are skillful in handicraft, and they that labor are standing idle, because there is no one to hire them; and there is famine in the land that was wont to flow with milk and honey.

7. "Therefore, have my children turned their faces against this ruler, and he is greatly troubled and seeketh to escape their wrath.

8. "Now, therefore, speak thou, and declare unto him, whether the wall of protection be against the supreme law of the land, as he and his sect have declared."

9. And a voice from the image of James spake, saying: "Is not this the old question which arose in my day, whereof I then spake?

10. "Doth not the supreme law of the land declare: 'The Congress shall have power * * * * to regulate commerce with foreign nations?'

11. "And in yielding consent unto this law, did not the Provinces also yield unto the Chief Council their wonted right and power to maintain the walls of protection which some had built round about their borders?

12. "Yea, verily. Else had Brother Jonathan been alone among the nations of the earth bereft of that power which is a shield against the power of other nations.

13. "Now, in those days, they that knew not the law, but were wise in their own conceit, strove concerning the interpretation thereof, 'That the object be not an encouragement of domestic manufactures.'

14. "And above thirty years after the making of the supreme law it was that this contention arose for the first time. From the beginning it was not so.

15. "For, behold, of them that sat in the council which ordained the supreme law of the land were these: Nicholas Gilman, Elbridge Gerry, Roger Sherman, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Madison, Jr., (thy servant), and Abraham Baldwin.

16. "And the same sat, also, in the first Chief Council of the nation which ordained and builded the first wall of protection, round about the land, which was like unto the wall that was built in the days of William, surnamed McKinley.

17. "And lo, was it not written in the statute that the purpose of that wall was 'the encouragement of manufacturers' in our own land?

18. "Now, he that is called 'the Father of his Country' was the ruler of the Council which ordained the supreme law of the land, and with his superscription did he attest that law.

19. "The same was also the ruler of the land when the Chief Council ordained the statute for the building of the first wall of protection, which statute he also attested.

20. "And, although some there were who favored not the building of the wall, was there any who made bold to say that it was not 'constitutional?' Nay, not one.

21. "Whether, therefore, the children of this generation be wiser to judge of the law than were their fathers who ordained and interpreted it by word and deed, judge ye.

22. "And, though they that have set their faces against protection, have sought to destroy the wall since my day, yet hath it been built anew time and again hitherto, by the Chief Council.

23. "And what shall we say concerning the often decrees of the Areopagus, whereby it is declared that the Chief Council hath power to ordain, build and uphold the wall?

24. "Nay, nay. Let no man say that the wall of protection is forbidden by the supreme law of the land.

25. "And they that speak contrarywise are foolish and love not their own country, but would break down the sheepfold and let the wolves come in and destroy the sheep."

26. And the voice of James ceased.

CHAPTER XIX.

GROVER HEARS DANIEL AND ANDREW SPEAK.

THEN called Brother Jonathan upon Daniel who was of the lineage of interpreters of the law, and an advocate.

2. And Daniel spake and said: "The tradition of our

fathers teacheth that the supreme law of the land was made for the sure protection of the laborer within their gates, respecting his handicraft, against the hurtful competition of the stranger.

3. "And this purpose, and the power of the law to compass the same, must never be yielded or betrayed in the least.

4. "A small recompense of reward for labor hath often been tried. And behold the fruits thereof in Asia and Europe.

5. "We know what those countries be, and the state of the people that dwell therein.

6. "Moreover, we have witnessed the fruits of an abundant recompense given for labor; and hath it not brought forth blessings to our people, hath it not wrought out unto them all the greatest happiness upon the face of the earth?

7. "Our fathers knew well the meaning of the doctrine of protection in their day.

8. "And tradition teacheth that they taught everywhere in their assemblies, that without protection there could be no prosperity, neither could handicraft prosper in the land.

9. "Nor, indeed, is it possible for the cunning craftsman to flourish if he be not protected throughout the borders of all our land.

10. "And behold, was not protection almost, nay entirely, the chief purpose, both in the Northland and in the Southland, for the making of the supreme law?

11. "Neither would that law have been received by the people, but for the doctrine of protection."

12. And the voice of Daniel was silent; but from every image in the chamber there came a voice saying: "Amen!"

13. Then commanded Brother Jonathan that Andrew should speak. And Andrew spake and said: "Heaven smiled upon us and gave us freedom.

14. "By that same Providence are we blessed with the means of national freedom and national defence.

15. "If we receive not the gifts which He hath extended unto us, then are we no longer worthy of His blessing.

16. "He hath filled our mountains and our valleys with lead, iron and copper.

17. "He hath set our habitation in a goodly land, abounding in plenty, fit for the growing of hemp and wool.

18. "These be sure means of our defence, and unto them men ought to extend rightful protection, lest the handicraftsman and laborer of Europa obtain the advantage over them that are of like craft in our land.

19. "And in time of war it must needs be that we have within our own land that which is needful for our defence.

20. "Too long were we subject and beholden unto the reign of the merchants of Britannia.

21. "The time is at hand when we should seek the good of our own, and cease to nourish the poor among the laborers in Brittainia, lest by so doing we shall quickly become poor ourselves."

22. Then ceased the voice of Andrew.

CHAPTER XX.

HENRY AND OTHERS OF THE FATHERS TEACH THE KING.

THEN spake Jonathan unto Henry and said: "Speak thou, and out of thine abundance of knowledge concerning this great matter teach this ruler of my children."

2. And Henry spake and said: "Were I to choose seven years sithence the making of the supreme law of the land, when dreadful dismay and desolation was abroad in all the land, I would choose that space of time immediately before the building of the Tariff wall in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty and four.

3. "Were I to choose seven years wherein the greatest prosperity blest this people sithence the making of the supreme law, I would choose the time following the building of that wall.

4. "And can any man gainsay that all those things needful for the people within the shadow and protection of the

Tariff wall, which was built in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty and four, were bought for a less price than before.

5. "I call upon all men everywhere to witness unto the truth of my speech.

6. "I call upon the husbandman to testify unto the truth that he buyeth for a less price his iron, his salt, his sugar, his linen and woollen garments for his laborers.

7. "And I ask him that planteth the cotton to testify unto the truth that for a less price doth he buy the bags whereinto he putteth his cotton for the market.

8. "And upon this foundation of *small price* and *great excellence* of those things whereof we have need, I plant my feet as upon a rock that cannot be moved.

9. "A thousand inventions of men may be tried to blot out this truth, but the truth will remain forever.

10. "The woollen garments which were cast within the wall of protection that was built in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty and eight were sufficiently protected.

11. "Thereby hath the handicraftsman of our own land been able to take full possession of our own market; and now behold the triumphant effect thereof.

12. "In my hand I hold a writing, made by an upright merchant, wherein the price of sundry merchandise is contained, and so it is, that the price thereof hath greatly fallen by reason of the establishment of our own handicraft within the wall."

13. And again a voice from every image in the cave cried: "Amen, and Amen!"

14. And in like manner spake voices also from the images of Lyman, the priest, and James, surnamed Monroe.

15. Then spake Jonathan unto Thomas, surnamed Ewing, the Buckeye, and said: "Speak thou." And a voice from the image of Thomas spake and said:

16. "The people of a land whose husbandry flourisheth, are the sure foundation of a nation that prospereth.

17. "Even so of our land, blest with broad and fruitful fields, watered with the early and the latter rain.

18. "And with an eye single to enlarge the welfare of the

husbandman of the Occident, I gave mine aid in the building of the wall of protection in the year one thousand eight hundred thirty and two.

19. "Born and brought up in that part of our country which hath been hitherto, and now is given to husbandry, and knowing the condition of my people, I know also their wants and understand their necessities, and I shall essay to speak their language.

20. "Our wisest merchants sought out every portion of the world, and all united furnished not a market sufficient to consume the excess of our corn.

21. "Every husbandman in the Province of the Buckeyes knew for a long time the sore distress of this condition.

22. "Often did their wheat perish unthreshed in the field because there was none to buy it.

23. "And behold, were not forty bushels of wheat sold for 'one pair of boots?'

24. "Such was the condition of the people in the land of the Occident before the renewing of the wall of protection in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty and four."

25. And the voice of Thomas ceased.

26. Then Jonathan commanded John Quincy to speak, and he spake and said :

27. "The Tariff wall which was built in the year one thousand eight hundred forty and two hath wrought great wonders for the purposes whereunto it was ordained.

28. "It was ordained to fill the Treasury with money, and to protect the people in their free labor.

29. "Its promise hath been abundantly performed in gathering money into the Treasury.

30. "The palsied credit of the nation hath been restored, and the coffers of the Treasury have been filled.

31. "Money in abundance hath been gathered by reason thereof to pay the expenses daily, and also the debts of the Government which have, in part, been paid."

32. Then said Jonathan unto James Abram, saying: "Thou art of this ruler's own generation, speak thou concerning this matter."

33. And James said: "It was so when the wall of pro-

tection had been broken down in the year one thousand eight hundred forty and six,

34. "And had been brought into utter ruin in the year one thousand eight hundred fifty and seven,

35. "That distress and calamity covered all the land, as do the waters the mighty deep.

36. "Therefore, did the Chief Council build the wall again in the year one thousand eight hundred sixty and one.

37. "And the sceptre passed from the hand of James, and was given unto Abraham, the faithful.

38. "And the wall continued strong and sure unto the end of my days, nor could the enemies thereof destroy it, though they often essayed to batter it down with the ram.

39. "And the people greatly prospered in all the land by reason of the wall."

40. Whereupon, King Grover, being no longer able to contain himself, cried out: "*Almost ye persuade me to be a protectionist.*"

CHAPTER XXI.

THE UNFAITHFUL RESTORED.

THEN spake Brother Jonathan unto James Gillespie, and said: "Thou my son, ever faithful and true, art witness concerning those things which have caused the distress and calamity of my children, which now is.

2. "Speak thou, that this ruler may be instructed in knowledge and wisdom, if, peradventure, he may comprehend, that he may have none excuse to continue in his folly."

3. And a voice from the image of James spake, saying: "The cause of the affliction of my brethren in the flesh is not of yesterday;

4. "But the root of the matter is laid deep in the hearts of them that were overthrown in the war between Abraham and Jefferson.

5. "It came to pass in the days when Abraham, the faith-

ful, had been slain with wicked hands, that Andrew, surnamed Johnson, ruled in his stead.

6. “(Now, this was he whose wife taught him to read, and whose fame filled all the land when he ‘swung around the circle.’)

7. “This Andrew came from the land of the Bourbons, and made great pretense how he loved his country.

8. “And he breathed threatenings against them which had risen in rebellion against Abraham, saying: ‘Treason must be made odious.’

9. “But the rulers of the Southland, who had been conquered in the war, knowing the vanity of Andrew, whispered in his ear, saying:

10. “‘Inasmuch as thou art no longer of low estate, but art ruler of this great people, thou art worthy to be received among us, and be counted with us,

11. “‘Therefore, give ear unto our counsel and do that which we entreat thee to do, and thou shalt be counted one of the great ones of the world, from generation to generation.

12. “‘And who shall withstand thee? For behold! art thou not the Chief Commander of all the army and all the ships of war?

13. “‘Therefore, seeing that we are aliens from the commonwealth of the children of Brother Jonathan, by reason of our rebellion,

14. “‘Go to now, and make an edict and receive us within the gates, lacking no wonted power.

15. “‘And, together with our brethren from the Northland, aided by thy great power, we shall again rule all the land.’

16. “And these flattering sayings greatly pleased Andrew, and he wrote an edict as he was entreated to do, and called it ‘My Policy,’ whereby he sought to restore the fallen rulers of the Southland within the gates, without repentance.

17. “But the Chief Council would not consent thereto; and there was strife between Andrew and the Chief Council.

18. “And when the strife waxed hot between Andrew and the Council, he threatened the Council, and harangued the people from the porch of the palace.

19. "Therefore, the Chief Council ordained a statute, over the forbidding voice of Andrew, wherewith they bound him hand and foot, that he could do no more mischief.

20. "But from the day that Andrew promised to restore the fallen rulers of the Southland, they took courage and resolved to rule the land again, and they invented mischievous devices to compass their desire.

21. "Now, when Andrew was bound and could not fulfil his promises concerning the restoration of the fallen rulers,

22. "They pretended exceeding meekness and humility, and coming unto the Chief Council, they pointed to the waste condition of the Southland.

23. "And pleaded that their transgression might be forgiven, and that they might again be restored unto the House of Brother Jonathan.

24. "Therefore, they that sat in the Chief Council, being merciful and kind, answered them and said: 'Yea, verily; be it unto you according to your desires, for we be brethren.'

25. "And the Chief Council forgave them their transgression, and received them again within the gates, only exacting from them an oath.

26. "And this was the oath: 'I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God.'

27. "Now, when the war had ceased, the supreme law of the land was enlarged, and therein it was declared that if the right to cast lot at the hustings for ruler of the land, for men to sit in the Common Council, as also, for others who should exercise authority, be denied to any of the House of Brother Jonathan, then shall they to be chosen to authority be numbered less accordingly.

28. "Also, that the right of none of the House of Brother Jonathan to cast lots shall be denied because of his lineage, his color, or his former condition of servitude.

29. "Now, so it was, that after those who had been forgiven and had again been received within the gates, had promised to be at peace and to build up the waste places of their country, fulfilled not their promises.

30. "But many of them moved with hatred and revenge went straightway and stirred up strife among the people within the borders of the Southland.

31. "And took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered together companies and called them '*Ku-Klux*,' '*White League*,' '*Night Riders*,' '*Rifle Clubs*,' '*Best Citizens of Kemper County*,' and such like.

32. "And they set all the country within their borders in an uproar, and assaulted and ill-treated men and women without mercy.

33. "And many of them they beat with the lash, and thousands of them they murdered, crying as to some: 'These have come among us from the Northland to eat of the fat of our land;' and as to others, 'these were our former bondmen and are now the friends of them that spoiled us in war.'

34. "And they greatly troubled the people and the rulers of the children of Brother Jonathan.

35. "And by these vile means did they subdue all the Southland unto themselves, and they denied the rights of those within their borders who had been in bondage, notwithstanding that they had been made free by the decree of Abraham in the days of war, and their rights made sure by the supreme law of the land.

36. "And their country they called '*The Solid South*.'

37. "And so it was, in the year one thousand eight hundred eighty and four, that by fraudulent practices at the hustings in the City of Gotham joined unto the Solid South, they declared this man to be chosen ruler of the children of Brother Jonathan."

38. ("Yea," cried a voice from the image of that other Benjamin, "*and their purpose they accomplished by falsely counting unto him the lots that had been cast for me at the hustings.*")

39. "And inasmuch as the Select Council was not with

this man Grover during the time of his first reign, he was not able to do much mischief.

40. "And many people who were not of his sect gave him the praise, because they prospered during his reign. And by their help was he chosen a second time.

41. "But behold the change! Then was he ruler without power. Now he is a ruler with power.

42. "The 'Brigadiers' of the Southland sit in the Chief Council and ordain the statutes, and in the 'King's Council' sit the enemies against the Northland.

43. "And the spirit of bondage that ruled the nation before the war, is the same that reigneth now.

44. "And because they that rebelled and sought to destroy the nation were overthrown in battle, therefore, do they seek revenge against the Northland.

45. "And they have resolved to break down the wall of protection which was builded a generation ago, and which hath been a shield unto the children of Brother Jonathan unto this day.

46. "Around the borders of the Northland do they seek to break it down, that the spoiler from foreign lands may enter and eat out the substance of the land.

47. "But the wall around the borders of the Southland they will not destroy, but that they will keep and strengthen."

48. And the voice of James ceased.

CHAPTER XXII.

ABRAHAM AND GEORGE TEACH GROVER.

THEN spake Brother Jonathan unto Abraham, saying: "Thou who wert unjustly reviled in thy day, but whom all men have learned to praise, speak out of the abundance of thine heart."

2. And a voice from the image of Abraham said: "In the days when thy servant and Stephen went to and fro and up and down in the land of the Suckers, thy servant was wont to say that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand.'

3. "In those days the rulers of the Southland sought to compel all men of the Northland to obey and submit themselves unto the powers of bondage.

4. "Unto this yoke thy children of the Northland would not submit, and there was an 'Irrepressible conflict' between the two parts of thy country.

5. "And great was the concern of thy servant respecting the unity of thy children of all the Provinces of the land.

6. "Therefore, when the sceptre was given into the hands of thy servant, and the rulers of the Southland rebelled against the Government, thy servant called unto them saying:

7. "'In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

8. "'You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government; while I shall have the most solemn one to *preserve, protect* and *defend* it.

9. "'I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

10. "'The mystic cord of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angles of our nature.'

11. "But they refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder, and stopped their ears that they should not hear.

12. "Yea, they made their hearts as an adamant stone, lest they should hear the voice of thy servant's pleading with them.

13. "And they made war against the Government, and five hundred thousand of the flower of the land were slain.

14. "And four billions and eight hundred millions shekels of treasure were consumed.

15. "And all the land was filled with mourning, and the people sat in sackcloth and ashes, because of the great slaughter; and all this 'that Government of the people, by

the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

16. "And thy servant was glad, and rejoiced with exceeding great joy when the end came, and the war ceased, and the land of our fathers was one and was not divided.

17. "And when the bondmen were no longer bound in chains, but were free. And all they that loved their country rejoiced.

18. "But it seemeth that the rulers of the Southland have already forgotten the terrible fruits of their wickedness and folly."

19. And when the voice of Abraham ceased, a voice from the image of Ulysses spake and said:

20. "Yea, verily; the folly of them that sought to overthrow the Government, after they had feigned humility, was turned into hatred and crime.

21. "And after they had done great wickedness during the reign of Andrew, and had murdered many people within the borders of the Southland, I called unto them and said: 'Let us have peace.'

22. "But there was no peace, and they persevered in their wickedness." And the voice of Ulysses ceased.

23. Then spake Brother Jonathan unto George, saying: "Thou my son, who art always truthful, and canst not tell a lie, speak concerning the things that are needful to make my children prosperous and happy.")

24. And from the image of George in the pillar there came a voice, saying: "When, in the fullness of years, I beheld, in the distance, the glory of my country which was to come, and when I said unto my brethren, fare-ye-well,

25. "I ceased not my prayers that Heaven might continue unto them the choicest tokens of its beneficence—

26. "That their union and brotherly affection might continue forever—

27. "That the free constitutions, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained—

28. "That the administration thereof might everywhere be attended with wisdom and virtue.

29. "That finally, the happiness of the people of these

Commonwealths in the light of liberty, might be made complete, that theirs should be the glory of offering the same unto every nation which is yet a stranger unto it.

30. "Moreover, I earnestly enjoined that they should hold dear the unity of the Government, as the chief pillar in the edifice of their true liberty, their quietude, their peace abroad, their safety and prosperity.

31. "Nor should there be any North or any South; any East or any West; but one country, all in all.

32. "Neither ought the spirit of party rise above the love of country, nor should there be any spirit of envy or revenge, but the love of country should be over all.

33. "And I commended unto the constant care and watchfulness of the people, that no men of cunning, filled with vain ambition might be able to overthrow the power of the people by usurpation and raise themselves to unjust dominion.

34. "Nor should the door to foreign craft or corruption be opened to find lodgment with the Government itself through party passions, lest the will of the people become subject unto the will of strangers.

35. "And likewise, he that exerciseth the powers of his office in the Government, must continue within the lawful bounds thereof, avoiding usurpation, the which leadeth to despotism." And the voice of the Father of his Country ceased.

36. And lo! a band of soldiers from another chamber of the cave came and marched hard by where the King sat.

37. And Brother Jonathan pointing to the footprints of the soldiers as they passed, said unto the King:

38. "Behold the blood in the prints of your fathers' feet upon the ice and snow which they endured that my country might be free.

39. "Now hearken unto me and understand, that the rulers of the Southland which have been restored unto power in the government among my children have not ceased to worship the great dragon.

40. "Neither is the dragon dead, but by his subtil nature is transformed and ruleth in the hearts of them that worship him.

41. "And the rulers of the Southland have resolved to be revenged, and to lay waste the Northland.

42. "Neither have they forgotten that they and their fathers were subdued before the army of the Northland in the days of Abraham.

43. "Nor do they consent unto the doctrine of thy fathers, that all men are equal before the law ;

44. "But they hold fast to the doctrine, that he that labor-eth with his hands ought to be the servant of him that ruleth.

45. "Therefore, do they seek to break down the wall of protection, that all they that labor within the borders of my land may be brought to the like condition of them that serve their masters in foreign lands.

46. "And unto this end have they deceived thee and caused thee to do their will, and thereby hath this great evil been brought upon my children.

47. "Go to now, therefore, and separate thyself from the rulers of the Southland, and hearken unto the counsel of them who love their country, from the Northland.

48. "Touch not the wall of protection, called Tariff, but preserve it; and surely this great evil will speedily pass away."

49. And in the twinkling of an eye the light in the cave was extinct.

50. And when Brother Jonathan had led the King by another way out of the cave, the King turned to speak unto him, but lo, he had vanished.

CHAPTER XXIII.

KING GROVER CALLS THE WISE MEN.

AND it came to pass when King Grover had returned to his city, and was come into his palace, that his spirit was troubled ;

2. And he sent and called for all the magicians and the soothsayers of the Southland, and all the wise men, the as-

trologers and rainbow-chasers of his party, and told them the visions which he had seen.

3. Then began they of the Southland with one voice to upbraid the King, because he went alone into the mountains of Berkshire.

4. Saying: "Did not thy kinsmen of the Southland name thee to be chosen King the second time; wherefore didst thou go into the land of our enemies who helped to conquer us in war?"

5. But the King was displeased with their chidings, and said unto them that he had not called them that they should upbraid him—

6. That the voice of the fathers which he heard in the cave, forbade the destruction of the Tariff wall,

7. And their counsel seemed good unto him, and therefore, he had called his friends that they might counsel with him what he should do,

8. Whereupon, when a murmur had arisen among the magicians, the soothsayers and wise men, they said unto the King:

9. "Surely, the days of visions and dreams are past, and by vain imaginings of thy head thou art deceived. No vision hath appeared unto thee."

10. And the King was troubled the more, because he feared that some dread malady had befallen him in the mountains, and that the vision was not true.

11. And some of the wise men said unto the King that he was deceived by the effect of the scientific gas-bag of which he had smelt while he was yet upon the sea.

12. Others said that he must have fallen asleep on the mountains of Berkshire and dreamed a dream.

13. But Hokesmith, the overgrown boy of the King's Council, whose father spared the rod and spoiled the child, and who had read all the law of the Areopagus, and of the High Court of Georgia, ere any man employed him as his advocate, said unto the King:

14. "Hast thou not read in thine encyclopedia, that there were witches in the land of Massachusetts in the ancient days of that Province?"

15. "And no man can tell but that the witches of those days were banished to the caves in the mountains of Berkshire, where they have since been held in chains, and that these gat hold of thee and bewitched thee and deceived thee concerning this matter.

16. "Surely, the world cannot be ruled by visions and dreams as it was wont to be in the days of old.

17. "Wherefore my sentence is, that thou, O, King, didst not see a vision in the mountains, and that the fathers spake not unto thee as thou dost vainly imagine, but that thou wert bewitched."

18. Likewise, others of the magicians and wise men spake and gave their sentence, one saying one thing and another another thing.

19. But John, the Griffin, Lord of the King's Treasury, sat in a corner, in the seat of the scornful, and opened not his thin lips.

20. And the King spake unto him saying: "Wherefore dost thou not speak and give unto thy master thy sentence concerning these things, that he may profit by thy counsel?

21. "Knowest thou not that 'in the multitude of counselors there is safety?'"

22. And John answered and said: "Let not thy wrath be kindled against thy servant, O, King, for it was the desire of mine heart that these should speak first.

23. "But let not the King be deceived, but rather hearken unto the words of his servant.

24. "They that tarry long at the wine whereof the King drank ere he went into the mountains of Berkshire, have vain thoughts, dream dreams and imagine that they see strange visions.

25. "Therefore, the sentence of thy servant is, that it was the wine which the King drank that caused him to imagine a vain thing, and that no vision appeared unto him."

26. And all the magicians, the soothsayers, the astrologers and the wise men said, "Amen!"

27. And the King believed John and said: "Now I know of a certainty that I saw no vision and heard not the

voice of the fathers in the cave, and that ye are my friends indeed.

28. "Command, therefore, what ye will, and it shall be done, even to the half of my kingdom."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE WISE MEN COUNSEL THE KING.

THEREFORE, did the magicians, the soothsayers, the astrologers and wise men take counsel together what they should ask of the King.

2. And they said unto him, "Remember that in the days when thou wert named to be ruler the second time, thy people from thine own Province were against thee.

3. "And by the wisdom and greater craftiness of thy servants from the Southland, thou wert named in the assembly.

4. "And behold, is the Chief Council not in our hands, that we may do as we will?

5. "Now, hearken unto our voice, O, King, and let us make a covenant with thee, that we may be one, and be not divided in this business.

6. "We are the rulers and do exercise authority in all the Southland, and no man sayeth us nay, and we have likewise returned to the reign of our fathers in all the land.

7. "And we have not forgotten the doctrine and practices of our fathers, neither have we learned any new thing since their day,

8. "Now, therefore, let us return unto the ways of our fathers of the Southland, and walk therein, that the ancient days may be restored.

9. "They taught us in their day that it is not good that the laborer be free, but rather that he should be owned by his master.

10. "Therefore, did they hold in bondage them that labored with their hands, which were Ethiopians.

11. "And them that labored and were not Ethiopians, they called 'white trash.'

12. "And in the days when Abraham was ruler over the people, he made an edict and proclamation, and broke the bonds of our laborers in the Southland and set them free.

13. "And the husbandmen, the laborers, and they that were skilled in handicraft in the Northland became armed soldiers in Abraham's army in those days, and they fought against us.

14. "And the money changers and they that made much goods and merchandise in all the Northland gave of their abundance that we might be conquered.

15. "Now, therefore, are we resolved what we will do?

16. "Behold, the Ethiopian in the Southland whose bonds were broken by Abraham; is he free?

17. "And the white man that laboreth with his hands within our borders; doth he receive a great price for his labor?

18. "Nay, verily, but these are subject unto us, and they all labor for a small price.

19. "But behold, the laborer and the handicraftsman of the Northland, is he not free, and doth he not receive a great price for his hire?

20. "Is he subject unto any master to obey him in all things?

21. "Nay, verily, but he goeth whithersoever he listeth, and he boasteth of his freedom, yea he goeth unto his own house and sitteth under his own vine and fig tree.

22. "And no man dare molest or make him afraid.

23. "Now, these things ought not so to be. All they that labor with their hands in all the land ought to receive equal recompense for like labor.

24. "And lo, did not James, surnamed Buchanan, say in his day, that ten pennies was a sufficient recompense for a day's labor?

25. "But so it is that within the wall of protection, the laborer, the handicraftsman and husbandman of the Northland doth greatly prosper, and obeyeth no master.

26. "Now, therefore, this do, O, King: compel the Chief Council to ordain an edict, prepared for thy superscription whereby the Tariff wall shall be reformed.

27. "And this shall be the reformation thereof; that part round about the borders of the Northland shall be razed; yea it shall be destroyed, even unto the foundations thereof.

28. "Neither shalt thou be slow, but swift, to execute vengeance upon him who would not obey thy commands to destroy it.

29. "But that partround about the borders of the Southland shall not be razed, but shall be strengthened and made sure.

30. We do also demand that the people of the Northland be compelled to pay the soldiers of Abraham, their widows and orphans, their stipend every month, and that we be relieved from the payment thereof.

31. "Wherefore, we demand that all men within the borders of all the land, whose income exceedeth the sum of six thousand and four hundred shekels, shall be taxed upon the excess thereof.

32. "Whereby we of the Southland will escape the payment of the tax; save, peradventure, the five one-hundredths part thereof. And they of the Northland must pay the other part.

33. "Then will our desire for vengeance against them that spoiled us and our fathers in war be satisfied.

34. "Because the strangers from foreign lands shall enter in and possess the Northland and the markets thereof, and shall utterly spoil the prosperity thereof.

35. "And the people of the Southland shall be able to traffic with the strangers and thereby get great gain unto themselves."

36. And the King answered and said: "All these things shall be done according to your desire, and even more will I do.

37. "For I will cause all the flocks of sheep upon a thousand hills to be slain, that there be no more wool in the land—

38. "That they who dwell in the cold of the Northland be compelled to buy wool from foreign lands—even from Australia, which, aforetime, was called New Holland, far beyond Farther India, and from Argentina, the nethermost parts of South America.

39. "Yea, they shall be subject and beholden unto Britannia and unto the stranger for the very garments which they wear, and for the cover of the beds whereon they sleep.

40. "And in time of war they shall have no flocks from whose wool they can clothe the soldier for the field of battle, nor wherewithal to make his bed in the field.

41. "All these things shall be done for your sake, because ye have asked it, and also, that ye may be avenged upon them that conquered you in war."

42. And when the Chief Council had ordained a statute that no more shekels of silver be made, they departed and went unto their own homes.

CHAPTER XXV.

REGULAR SESSION OF THE CHIEF COUNCIL.

AND it came to pass, in the twelfth month on the fourth day of the month in the same year, that the Chief Council again assembled,

2. And Charles Fredrick, from the Province of Georgia, whose surname was Crisp, which is, being interpreted, a turning in and out, winding or crooked, was ruler of the Common Council.

3. And, according to the custom of the fathers, Charles appointed the committees of the Common Council.

4. And the name of the committee that must needs consider the matter of the destruction of the Tariff wall was, "Committee on Ways and Means."

5. By this name did the fathers call it from the beginning of the Government. And great was the power of this committee.

6. And the rulers of the Southland and the King greatly desired that the greater number of this committee should be of men that knew least of the matter which they must consider, lest they might refuse to obey the King.

7. Therefore, laying aside the names of Cockran, the

Tammanyite; Bynum, the Hoosierite; Reed, of the Pine Tree Province; Burrows, the Michigander, and Dalzell, of the Province of Penn's shady woods,

8. Charles, the ruler of the Common Council, went to the villages in the wilderness of the Provinces of West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas and Missouri, and called thence the greater number of this committee.

9. Now, many of these knew not the meaning of the word "mill," save that it meant the stone whereon they saw the women of the aborigines grind their corn.

10. Neither did they understand the meaning of the word "shop," save that it meant the smithy by the wayside wherein they saw their father's asses shod.

11. And William, surnamed Wilson, from the wilderness of West Virginia, whom they called professor, or pretender, was made chief of this "Committee on Ways and Means."

12. And so it was that William counseled with the King and with John, the Griffin, the King's Lord of the Treasury, concerning the destruction of the Tariff wall.

13. And William also counseled with the men of his own sect that sat in the committee with him.

14. But he deigned not to counsel with them that sat in the committee which were not of his sect, nor did he tell them of his doings with the King and the Lord of his Treasury.

15. So that the name of this "Committee on Ways and Means" was fitly changed to "Committee of Mean Ways."

16. And when William had finished the bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall, and for the taxing of the people of the Northland, and the King had approved it, it was submitted to be approved also by the Common Council.

17. And many there were in the Council who held not their peace, but cried out against the bill.

18. And among them that spake against it was Bourke, the Tammanyite, who, from his seat in the Council made an oration unto them, saying this bill ought not to be approved.

19. And as in the days of Herod in the land of Judea, so,

likewise, "the people gave a shout, saying, it is the voice of a god, and not of a man."

20. And others of the King's sect in the Common Council also spake against the bill.

21. But when all had spoken according to the number allowed by the King's decree, the clock in the King's tower struck; and Bourke, the Tammanyite, and the others of the King's sect in the Common Council, sang "Cuckoo!" And the bill was approved.

22. And the King clapped his hands and shouted for joy.

23. Now, William, the chief of this "Committee of Mean Ways" was not a strong man, neither was he a great man.

24. And he had not slept for many days and nights, lest his bill should be cast out and not be approved by the Common Council.

25. But it came to pass that when the bill was approved, that the common people of the whole land proclaimed against it.

26. And when William saw the anger of the people, and was told what havoc this bill would make in the land, he grew sick.

27. Therefore, desiring to obtain peace and be at rest for a season, he journeyed into a far country, and lodged in the city of Montezuma.

28. And the people of the city of Montezuma spake in a strange tongue, and William understood not what they said. So he was at rest concerning the clamor and the tumult among the people of his own country respecting this bill.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BILL SENT TO SELECT COUNCIL.

THEN was the bill for the destruction of the wall sent unto the Select Council.

2. And the Select Council gave it unto the "Committee on Finance," for to be considered.

3. And lo, there was no small dissension concerning the bill among them of the Select Council that sat in the committee.

4. For so it was that many of them that sat in the Select Council would not consent unto the bill as the same had been approved by the Common Council.

5. And divers of them that sat in the Select Council made orations of prodigious length, some favoring, and others condemning the bill.

6. And like unto a hen that hatcheth her young, so the "Committee on Finance" sat brooding over the bill.

7. Therefore, great was the delay ere it was returned unto the Select Council by the committee.

8. And the King was wroth because of the delay in the work, and because of the orations which were being made in the Council against the bill.

9. But when they that spake against it would not yield, then it was that the King spake unto the King's Council, saying: "Speak ye unto the committee, and let the bill be mended ;

10. "Whereby the wrath of them that are against it may be appeased, and they become our friends."

11. And John, the Griffin, the King's Lord of the Treasury, did as he was commanded, saying unto the committee: "Mend the bill, with bright colors, in such manner that ye gain enough of them that are against it, that it may be approved."

12. Wherefore, the committee made four hundred new pieces wherewith to mend the bill.

13. And they forgot that it was written of old: "No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment; else the new piece that filled it up taketh away from the old, and the rent is made worse."

14. For so it was, that when the committee brought the bill into the Select Council and they sewed the new pieces thereupon, it was like unto Joseph's coat of divers colors.

15. And when William returned from the city of Montezuma and beheld his bill, he lifted up his voice and wept, because he knew it not.

16. Then was the fury of the King kindled afresh, and again he rent his garments and smote his breast with his fists, and he stamped upon the floor in his wrath so that the whole palace shook.

17. And he breathed out threatenings and dire calamities against them of the Select Council which spake against this bill.

18. Saying: "Unto the Chief Council have I piped, and they have not danced.

19. "I sent unto them my Hornblower, and his horn they took from him and break it or ever he could blow it, and cast him out,

20. "Then I sent unto them another, to Peck 'em (Peckham), but him they reviled, and slew without mercy.

21. "Now, therefore, will I '*master*' them; yea I will '*knock them down and trample upon them* ;'

22. "I will 'thrust them into the inner prison and prevent them from *pernicious activity*,' and I will make 'their feet fast in the stocks of *innocuous desuetude*.'

23. "*Yea, I will—wh-o-o-o-h !*" And the sound of his voice was like that of a roaring lion, because of his exceeding great fury against the Select Council.

24. But many of the King's sect that sat in the Select Council feared not the King, neither did the work in their hands upon the bill prosper.

25. And the common people of the King's sect said unto the Select Council, "Why hasten ye not the work upon the bill?" But no man answered them.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MOLOCH, THE SUGAR KING.

AND it came to pass in the days before Grover was chosen ruler the second time, that he spake smooth words unto the people that he might find favor in their sight.

2. And the people said, "This man is '*better* than his party;' therefore will we make him ruler the second time."

3. Moreover, certain rich men that dwelt in the city of Gotham in those days, and which were of the King's sect, gave eight hundred thousand shekels of silver that Grover might be again chosen ruler.

4. And they that gave this money were refiners of sugar, and the money was paid to make themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that they might not fail when Grover and his sect should rule over the people.

5. But so it was that when Grover had come into his kingdom, and when the Common Council approved the bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall, that the sugar refiners of Gotham were much displeased, because the Common Council provided not for them.

6. And there arose a great murmur among the refiners against the King and the Council.

7. Therefore, after the bill had been sent into the Select Council and was lodged in the hands of the Committee of Finance, the refiners sent messengers into the King's city.

8. And the messengers said unto them that sat in the committee: "Ye are not faithful to perform the promise which was made unto us when we gave our money that Grover might be again chosen ruler,

9. "Therefore, have we come to demand that ye fulfil the promise, lest we help to rend your bill in twain, and utterly prevent the Select Council from approving it."

10. And the King and his Council knew that the messengers from the refiners of sugar, from the City of Gotham, were in the King's city, and that they murmured against them.

11. And there was no small stir among the King's sect concerning this matter.

12. For there was much running to and fro between the King's Council and the committee.

13. And they were in a great strait what they should do, and the King was greatly troubled.

14. And he counselled in secret with Clauss, the Teuton, whose surname was Spreckels, which is, by interpretation, lord of sweetness, for he had great possessions in the land of Honey-lulu.

15. Now, this was not he that is sometimes called Santa Clauss, the great friend of good children at yule tide, neither was he an Israelite in whom there is no guile.

16. And it came to pass in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety and four, in the fifth month of the year, that the King walked in his garden in the cool of the day.

17. And being weary, he sat down under the shadow of the magnolia that bloomed.

18. And the scent of the magnolia's blossom was exceeding sweet; yea it was sweeter than the scent of the wine of Lebanon.

19. And the grass of the garden, and the shrubs and trees thereof were blooming.

20. And the balmy breezes from the south which fanned the King's brow, were laden with the sweet perfume of ten thousand flowers, and the garden was altogether lovely.

21. And the King slept in the seat wherein he sat, and he dreamed a dream. And behold a large inn in the King's city.

22. And the name of the inn was the Arlington; and in the inn were many chambers, and men went in and out, and to and fro therein.

23. Now, among them that went in and out were some that sat in the Committee on Finance, and some that sat in the Select Council.

24. And some of them that sat in the committee entered not at the open door of the inn, but by a hidden door.

25. And they held their hands on their mouths when they went into the inn, and also when they came out.

26. They spake not a word, but went their way.

27. Now among them that were in the inn was one whom the King knew, for he had often seen him aforetime in the City of Gotham.

28. And by his countenance it appeared that this man was not pleased, but was angry. And the King awoke from his dream.

29. But, straightway, the King slept again and dreamed a second time; and behold, the house of Calvin Stewart, sur-named Brice, which was hard by the garden where the King sat.

30. (Now, Calvin sat in the Select Council, and he dwelt in the City of Gotham, but spake in the Council for the Province of the Buckeyes.)

31. And lo, Bourke, the Tammanyite, that sat in the Common Council; Donelson, surnamed Caffery, and Edward Douglass, surnamed White, the two Pelicanites; Arthur P., surnamed Gorman, which is, by interpretation, the lean Cassius, who is dangerous because he thinketh too much, and divers other persons which sat in the Select Council; and these all congregated at the house of Calvin.

32. And there were gathered also these: Brice's Terrell, a certain Reed, from the City of Gotham, that was broken, and William H., surnamed Havemeyer. And this is he whom the King knew when he saw him in the inn.

33. And these all held their hands on their mouths when they departed from the house of Calvin, and went their way. And the King awoke a second time.

34. But, straightway, the King slept again and dreamed a third time; and lo, he stood in the land of Gotham.

35. And behold, Moloch, the god of the Ammonites, sitting, like a king upon a throne.

36. And at the foot of the throne there was a boiling caldron. And many of them that sat in the Select Council which were of the King's sect, were gathered around the caldron.

37. And they had spoons in their hands, the which were of divers length, according to their several appetites, and they sought to dip their spoons into the caldron that they might feast on the sweetness.

38. But they were afraid, lest they should burn their fingers. Therefore, they ran hither and thither around the caldron, seeking some secret way to dip their spoons thereinto.

39. And John, the Griffin, King Grover's Lord of the Treasury, stood near the throne of Moloch having a very great spoon in his hands.

40. And behold! the tax-gatherers which had been sent out by John, the Griffin, into all the regions of the land everywhere, to gather taxes from the people upon the sugar

whereof all had need to prepare their food; and these brought the money which they had gathered, and cast it at the feet of John.

41. Now, there were great heaps of silver and gold which were cast at the feet of John by the tax-gatherers.

42. And it came to pass when Moloch had opened his mouth, that John, the King's Lord of the Treasury, with his great spoon, cast all the gold and silver which lay at his feet into Moloch's prodigious maw, and yet he cried for more.

43. And King Grover was sore afraid of Moloch, and durst not say him nay. And he awoke from his dream.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE KING'S DREAM INTERPRETED.

NOW, when the King had come into his palace, his spirit was much troubled within him, and he called the King's Council.

2. And when the Council was met he told them his dream which he had in the garden, and besought them to interpret unto him the meaning thereof.

3. Because of his exceeding innocence in such matters he understood not its meaning.

4. But all they that sat in the King's Council began with one accord to make excuse, feigning to be ignorant, also, of the meaning of his dream.

5. And the King greatly feared to call the astrologers, the soothsayers, the sorcerers and wise men, because of the ominous presence of John, the Griffin, with Moloch which appeared unto him in the dream.

6. And straightway he commanded that no man should reveal his dream, lest some great evil should befall him and his reign.

7. But in due season, the King's dream was secretly revealed, and the report thereof came to the knowledge of divers of the scribes of the heralds in the land.

8. And so it was that these scribes had, also, the gift of divination and could interpret dreams.

9. But the King called not these scribes, neither did his Council consent that they should be called, lest the interpretation of the dream, and the revelation thereof, would create a tumult and disturbance among the people.

10. But the heralds of the land, being faithful, suffered not that the King's dream and the interpretation thereof should be hid.

11. And among the scribes of the heralds there was one, Elijah Jay, surnamed Edwards, which is, by interpretation, *Holland*. And he was scribe for two great heralds—one of them in the City of Gotham, and the other in the City of Brotherly Love.

12. And it came to pass, in the fifth month, on the fourteenth day of the month, that Elijah stood upon the walls of Columbia.

13. And having the power of divination, and the spirit of interpretation being upon him, he cried in a loud voice unto the children of Brother Jonathan, and unto all the inhabitants of the land, saying:

14. "Woe, woe, unto the children of Brother Jonathan! For the power of their government hath been betrayed into the hands of Moloch, which sitteth, like a king upon a throne, and whose maw is insatiate.

15. "Behold, King Grover hath dreamed a dream, (and he told the King's dream unto the people), hearken, therefore, all ye inhabitants of the land unto the interpretation thereof.

16. "This Moloch which the King saw in his dream, is none other than the giant *Sugar Trust*, which is sweeter than honey and the honeycomb in the mouths of the King and his friends, but in their bellies it shall turn to the bitterness of gall.

17. "And behold! the power of this Moloch extendeth over all the land, and unto all the ends of the earth.

18. "And his messengers hath he sent into the city of your King, that they might compel them that sit in the Chief Council to fall down and worship him.

19. "It was said of old: 'Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together.'

20. "Likewise, wheresoever the messengers of Moloch be in the King's city, be it in the inn, or at the house of Calvin, there be gathered together many of them that sit in the Chief Council.

21. "And where the sweet smelling savor of the sugar ascendeth from the boiling caldron by the throne of Moloch, there do many that sit in the Select Council gather with spoons in their hands to dip from the caldron and feast upon the sweetness.

22. "Whereby these are persuaded to approve the bill which is ordained for the destruction of the Tariff wall, and to be a plague unto this people.

23. "For it was John, the Griffin, the King's Lord of the Treasury, who made the new piece that was sewed upon this bill whereby this Moloch derives his power.

24. "And it is that same Lord of the Treasury, whose interpretation of the bill, when it hath become a law, will bind all the people of the land.

25. "And John, the Griffin, Lord of the Treasury, will send out tax gatherers into all the land, and these will compel the people, from the smallest even unto the greatest, to pay a tax upon all the sugar which the people must needs have for food.

26. "And the money thus gathered by extortion from the poor will be cast at the feet of the King's Lord of the Treasury, and he will cast it into the insatiate maw of this Moloch.

27. "And there will be gathered two shekels of silver from every man, woman and child; and the sum thereof will be one hundred and thirty million shekels.

28. "And every year thereafter will fifty million shekels more be gathered from the people, and cast into Moloch's maw.

29. "Woe, woe, unto the daughter of Columbia! For in the house of her fathers is she dishonored, and her garments are defiled by the watchmen that are set upon her walls.

30. "And her birthright is being sold by her guardians for

a mess of sugar, which they seek to dip with spoons from the boiling caldron set at the foot of Moloch's throne.

31. "And behold, on the Sabbath day, in the King's city, in the temple wherein the Chief Council was wont to sit, were met together in a room, they that sat in the Committee of Finance, which were of the King's sect.

32. "And in a wing of the temple were met together also, William H., surnamed Havemeyer, the Chief Priest that ministered at the altar of Moloch, and his minions which did his bidding.

33. "And these ceased not to exercise dominion over them that sat in the committee, but continued to profane the Sabbath day with their unrighteous traffic.

34. "Woe, woe, unto the children of Brother Jonathan ! They have fallen upon evil days, because the spoiler of the land is the ruler thereof."

35. And when Elijah, the scribe, had finished to proclaim the interpretation of the King's dream, they that had bowed down and worshipped at the shrine of Moloch, seized him.

36. And they said unto him, "Who gave thee authority to be an interpreter of dreams among us, seeing that thou wert never ordained to be a priest of divination?"

37. "And Elijah answered and said : "Who among you convinceth me of error ? If I have declared aught but truth unto the people concerning this matter, then ought I to be condemned ; but if not, not."

38. Then asked the Committee of Inquisition of Elijah, "Who told thee these things, and who said unto thee that John, the Griffin, the King's Lord of the Treasury, had prepared the new piece, which is sewed upon the Tariff bill, giving power and authority to the *Sugar King*?"

39. And Elijah answered them, saying : "The places and means whereby ye may find out by searching, whether or not I have told the truth, I will give unto you with gladness, but the names of them that told me these things, I will not tell."

40. Whereupon, the Committee of Inquisition put Elijah upon the rack, and brought the thumbscrews and put them upon him, and they tortured him to make him tell.

41. But Elijah was steadfast and firm, and would not tell. Then tortured they him still more, but he was faithful and yielded not.

42. (Now, the Committee of Inquisition cared naught for the truth of the matter, but they desired to find out who it was that had told Elijah, that they might punish him.)

43. And when the committee asked Elijah again to give the name of him who had told him the King's dream, he answered and said: "Upon mine honor have I promised that I would not betray him that told me these things, and my word will I not break."

44. And Elijah remained steadfast, immovable, and true to his promise, and would not tell.

45. Therefore, the Committee of Inquisition took him, and without the consent of the Select Council, delivered him into the hands of the officers of the law, commanding that he be punished.

46. And Adlai, surnamed Stevenson, who was second only to King Grover in his kingdom, and who was also ruler of the Select Council, certified, withal, unto the officers of the law, all that had been done by the committee and the Select Council concerning Elijah.

47. Now, when Daniel was captive in the land of Babylon in his day, King Nebuchadnezzar made him "a great man, and gave him many great gifts, and made him ruler over the whole Province of Babylon, and chief of the governors over all the wise men of Babylon," because he had truthfully interpreted the King's dream.

48. And when Joseph interpreted the dreams of Pharaoh in Egypt in his day, "Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; * * * and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt."

49. But when Elijah, the scribe, had told his King's dream, and proclaimed the interpretation thereof unto the children of Brother Jonathan, in the year *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred ninety and four, he was put into the hands of the tormentors to be thrust into prison, because he had spoken the truth.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE KING'S LETTER TO PROFESSOR WILSON.

AND it came to pass after many days, when the bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall had been mended, that the Select Council approved thereof.

2. And, straightway, they sent it into the Common Council that it might be accepted as it had been mended.

3. And it was so, on the nineteenth day of the seventh month, when the bill was read in the Common Council, that William, surnamed Wilson, the pretender, lifted up his voice and cried unto the ruler of the Common Council.

4. And the ruler of the Council gave leave that William should speak.

5. Whereupon, he sent a certain letter to the throne of the ruler of the Council that it might be read before the whole Council.

6. And behold! it was a letter from King Grover which he had sent unto William concerning the bill.

7. And it was on the second day of the seventh month, that the King had written and sent his letter unto William, who had kept it in secret until now.

8. And this was the substance of the King's letter unto William :

9. "Unto the beloved William in the faith, greeting: Being assured of a certainty that there must be conference between the two Houses of the Chief Council, to harmonize their differences concerning the Tariff bill, it behooveth me to call upon thee to labor faithfully in my cause.

10. "My heart longeth to fulfill the promises which I have so often made unto the brethren of our sect.

11. "Unto thee do I call earnestly in this day of our trial, to be steadfast and immovable in the doctrine of our beloved sect.

12. "Necessity is laid upon us that we should do so to the end that our sect might endure.

13. "Unto conference we must look for the fruition of

the hope that is within us for the redemption of the promises of our sect unto the people.

14. "To reconcile differences will not alone be the object of thy labors; but rather that the doctrine and faith of our sect be saved, and made sure.

15. "Behold! how the brethren of our faith be downcast, because some say our sect is unable to rule this land and to destroy this Tariff wall.

16. "But they be much more downcast, because they fear lest the foundation of the doctrine of our sect be overthrown.

17. "Therefore, do they look with confidence unto thee and thy co-workers with thee who have labored in all sincerity to overthrow the wall.

18. "And this confidence is greatly increased because thou hast been chief in the combat in the Common Council in this cause.

19. "It is known unto all the brethren that this bill, as it hath been mended by the Select Council, is far short of that for which we labored, and suffered, yet, without discouragement.

20. "Yea, the foundation whereon it is built abandoneth the doctrine of our cause, and seemeth like '*party perfidy and dishonor.*'

21. "This bill is not written according to the doctrine of our sect, for it provideth not that 'raw materials' shall be free from taxation, and denieth that doctrine which is the foundation stone of our faith.

22. "Moreover, it is foolishness that the wool of the husbandman is not protected, and that protection 'be placed around the iron ore and coal' of the rich man.

23. "How shall we escape the condemnation of the people for being thus unjustly double-minded?

24. "Neither is there any 'middle ground' whereon to stand in this matter, because the tax spoken of offendeth alike against the doctrine and the faith of our sect.

25. "As concerning the Sugar King, I abhor his methods, and would not consent to favor him;

26. "Nevertheless, we must not be faint-hearted, but courageous, and tax the people upon their sugar.

27. "Behold, what a long letter I have written with mine hand. If it be unwelcome, then I pray thee consider 'my good intentions.'

28. "Thou knowest how my soul abhorred that the people should be taxed upon their income,

29. "But in these things we must not be too superstitious, but must hearken unto the judgment of our brethren in the faith."

30. Now, so it is, that wherein the King writ in his letter that he was averse to the tax on the people's income, he spake not the truth;

31. For lo, did he not say in his message to the Chief Council, which he sent unto them on the fourth day in the twelfth month, in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety and three, these words:

32. "The committee, * * * * have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, *including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments?*"

33. Did he not further say: "These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists?"

34. Nay more, did he not yearn with "*'great desire for the success of this measure,'* and for the destruction of the wall of protection?"

35. Thus, out of his own mouth, doth he stand convicted of falsehood.

CHAPTER XXX.

KING GROVER USURPS AUTHORITY.

NOW, it was not mete that Grover should write the letter spoken of unto William.

2. The chief law of the land commandeth that the ruler of the people shall, from time to time, give unto the *Chief*

Council, information concerning the state of the Nation, and recommend to their consideration all those things which he shall judge necessary and expedient.

3. But it is not proper that he should make known his desires unto the Chief Council by means of letters sent unto any that sitteth in the Council.

4. Moreover, it is unlawful that the ruler of the people should presume to command the Chief Council, that which they should do, or leave undone.

5. Because, according to the supreme law of the land, there be three powers, and these three powers make one government.

6. The Chief Council that doth ordain the statutes, is one power.

7. The Areopagus that doth interpret and declare the law, is another power.

8. And the ruler that sitteth in the chair of the "Father of his Country," and that executeth the sentence of the law, is the third power.

9. And these three powers be separate and free, the one from the other; and neither is subject unto the command or dominion of the other.

10. Therefore, when King Grover sought, by his letter which he wrote unto William, to compel the Common Council and the Conference to do his bidding, he grievously offended against the letter and the spirit of the supreme law of the land.

11. Moreover, his letter was an offense, and a stench in the nostrils of the people, for therein he sought to exalt his sect, and the prosperity thereof, above the welfare and prosperity of all the people.

12. He had forgotten the words of the "Father of his Country" which he spake unto him in the Council Chamber of Wisdom, in the cave, wherein he warned the King against the danger of the spirit of "*party*" above that of *country*.

13. Nay, in the blindness of his zeal for his sect, he chose not to remember what had been told him in the cave,

14. But rather chose to hearken unto the words of them,

who, aforetime had been enemies of their country, and now seek to execute vengeance against the people of the Northland.

15. And, it was so, when the bill had been sent to the Conference betwixt the two Houses of the Chief Council, that Grover intermeddled with the doings of them that sat in the Conference.

16. And he sought to compel them to do his bidding,

17. But after a long time, the Conference could not agree; and they made return unto their several Houses of the Chief Council.

18. And there was a great uproar and tumult among them that sat in the Select Council concerning the report of the Conference and the letter which Grover had written to William.

19. And it came to pass that Arthur Pugh, surnamed, Gorman, the lean Cassius, had made ready for a great oration.

20. Now, when the noise of the bruit thereof was come to the King's ears, he sent and called Arthur.

21. And he told Arthur that the time was at hand when the making of orations in the Select Council should cease, and that a bill in accordance with his wishes should be approved.

22. Furthermore, he commanded Arthur that he should not make his oration, but forbear.

23. But Arthur answered the King, and said: "*Not unless I am a dead man.*"

CHAPTER XXXI.

ARTHUR SPEAKS BEFORE THE SELECT COUNCIL.

THEREFORE, on the twenty-fourth day of the seventh month, in the second year of the reign of King Grover, Arthur was in his place in the Select Council.

2. And a great multitude thronged the temple and choked the amphitheater wherein sat the Select Council.

3. Many of them that sat in the Common Council were also in the arena.

4. And in his place in the gallery sat the Ambassador from the Queen of Britannia.

5. And all the galleries were filled by the people who came to hear the oration of Arthur.

6. Now, Daniel Wolsey, surnamed Voorhees, which is by interpretation, the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, the Hoosierite, was chief of the Committee on Finance.

7. So, when the hour was at hand, Daniel called for the report of the Conference upon the bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall.

8. Now, Arthur had been sick of a fever, and his face was blanched, but his eye was bright and keen. And he refused strong drink when offered, saying: "Take it away. I want no drink."

9. And when he rose in his place, silence reigned in all the amphitheater.

10. And standing up in the arena he spake in a loud voice, saying: "Men and brethren, hearken. In all good conscience have we labored, lo, these many months, that the differences among us might be healed.

11. "And I am ready at all times to meet my brethren in the faith that differ with me, that our disputations may cease.

12. "But, behold, whilst we were still being spent in this service, it behooved King Grover to write a letter unto William of the Common Council.

13. "It was the most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, the most unwise communication that ever came from a ruler of the children of Brother Jonathan.

14. "It placeth this body in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred.

16. "*The limit of endurance hath been reached.*"

17. And Arthur made defence for the bill which the Select Council had approved and sent unto the Conference; and declared that it did no violence against the doctrine of the King's sect.

18. He declared, also, that John, the Griffin, the Lord of

the Treasury, and the King himself had been counseled with, concerning all the new pieces wherewith the bill had been mended.

19. Then read he from the confession of John, the Griffin, which he made on the twenty-ninth day of the fourth month, whereby John assented unto the bill as it was mended.

20. And he declared, furthermore, that the King assented also unto the same.

21. Then called Arthur upon George Graham, surnamed Vest, from the Province of Muddy Water, and upon James K., surnamed Jones, from the Province of Arkansaw, to bear testimony unto the truth, saying :

22. "*Let us have the truth.*"

23. And these being "honorable men," and brethren in the faith, did both testify unto the truth of Arthur's saying, that King Grover and John, the Griffin, had been counseled with respecting those pieces prepared by James wherewith the bill was mended.

24. And James testified, furthermore, that he had counseled with the King concerning the matter, and declared that the King said unto him : "*I am willing to do or say anything to pass that bill.*"

25. Then called Arthur upon Isham G., surnamed Harris, who dwelt in the City of Memphis, by the great river, in the Province of Tennessee, which is, by interpretation, the elbow.

26. Now, Isham was a great and good man, of great learning, pure and undefiled.

27. And he testified and said : "Twice had I counseled with the King ere this bill was approved by this Council, and once since it was in Conference.

28. "And each time did he signify that he favored the same and greatly desired that it be approved."

29. And, when these had thus spoken, was there any within the amphitheater that doubted the treachery and double dealing of King Grover? Nay, not one.

30. And the anger of Arthur being kindled, he turned him and rent King Grover and the Common Council without mercy.

31. And he declared that the Select Council was held up in derision from high places before the gaze and contempt of the people.

32. That foul charges were made against the Council from high sources, which were echoed by the "cuckoos."

33. That the King was ungrateful towards them that had holpen him to his throne.

34. That, "by the grace of God" and hard labor had the King been seated upon his throne the first time, in the year one thousand eight hundred eighty and four.

35. Moreover, Arthur declared the meaning of the doctrine of the King's sect, as it was written by the Assembly which named him for ruler the second time.

36. And, proclaimed that when he sought to be chosen by the people as their ruler, Grover said unto him :

37. "We will not destroy any industry ; we will remodel the tariff ; we will give lower duties ; we will even the burdens on the people, and we will give *freer* raw material, *not free* raw material."

38. "And but for that declaration," cried Arthur, "I am persuaded that Grover could not have been again chosen ruler of the children of Brother Jonathan."

39. And he said furthermore, that if King Grover were given the desire of his heart, in that, coal should be made free of customs, then would the coal of *Nova Scotia* displace that of the children of Brother Jonathan in New Britannia, and the Treasury of *Acadia* would be filled with the money that ought to flow into the King's Treasury.

40. And he declared that King Grover worshipped at the shrine of Moloch, the Sugar King ; and back into his teeth did he cast the King's own filth of "perfidy and dishonesty," and thus did he uncover the King's nakedness.

41. And when Arthur had finished his oration, all the people in the amphitheater gave a shout, saying : "*It is the truth.*"

42. Whereupon, David Bennet, surnamed Hill, from the land of Gotham, seeing the sorrowful state of Grover, sprang to his feet and shouted : "*I am a Democrat.*" And he spake and justified Grover.

43. (Now David had aforetime been Grover's enemy, and was one of them that had slain his Hornblower and his Peekham.)

44. Next came William F., surnamed Vilas, the Badgerite, he who had been the King's Lord of the Interior in his first reign, and he brought with him a healing balm and the mantle of charity. And William put the balm on the King's sores.

45. And as did Shem and Japheth of old, who "took a garment and laid it upon both their shoulders, * * and covered the nakedness of their father."

46. So, likewise, did William and David, and with the mantle of charity did they cover the nakedness of King Grover which Arthur had uncovered.

47. And they that sat in the Select Council which were not of the King's sect, said: "Behold, how these brethren of the King's sect love each other!"

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE BILL STOLEN AND APPROVED.

NOW, when the Select Council could not agree, they returned the bill again unto the Conference, but instructed them not.

2. And, straightway, they that sat in the Conference began again their labors, and sought to heal the differences between them.

3. Now, the bill, as it was mended by the Chief Council, required that customs must be paid on coal that will be brought from foreign countries.

4. And it was so, that there was a company of men which had purchased great possessions in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, in the land of *Acadia*, that belonged to the dominion of the Queen of Britannia, in which there was much coal.

5. And among them that were of this company were John, surnamed Russell, who aforetime was Tetrarch of the Province of Massachusetts;

6. And William C., surnamed Whitney, who was an exceeding rich man, that dwelt in the City of Gotham.

7. Now, the King loved William, even as Jonathan loved David, because in the King's first reign, William was Lord of the King's navy of ships.

8. And there was a certain man whose name was John, surnamed Roach, that built great ships for the Government of the children of Brother Jonathan.

9. And in his youth John had been a poor lad, but being upright and faithful, he was greatly blest with prosperity.

10. And when Grover saw that John built better ships than did Grover's friends in Britannia, then was he jealous of John, and sought how he might destroy him.

11. And he counseled with William, his Lord of the Navy, and the twain agreed between them how John should be destroyed.

12. And behold, John was building the ship called "Dolphin," and he had expended in the building thereof much money, and the Government owed unto him seven hundred and twenty thousand shekels of silver.

13. And when the "Dolphin" was well-nigh finished, and the Government owed the money and John had great need of the money, William refused to accept the "Dolphin," and condemned her.

14. And the creditors of John came and said unto him: "Pay that thou owest us."

15. And when John received not his money from the Government, he could not pay.

16. Therefore, his creditors seized him, and ill-treated him, so that he died of a broken heart.

17. And King Grover rejoiced when he heard that John, the ship-builder, was destroyed and was dead.

18. Moreover, it came to pass, when Grover sought to be named in the Assembly for ruler the second time, that it went hard with him, and his enemies sought to cast him out, and slay him.

19. Wherefore, William, the Gothamite, hastened to the place where the Assembly met in the City of Chicago, to defend Grover.

20. And it was so, that, by the power of William, and the craftiness of the rulers of the Southland, Grover was named in the Assembly.

21. Therefore, did he love William.

22. And when Grover saw that the Select Council, by their mended bill, would compel William's company to pay customs duties on the coal which they would bring from *Nova Scotia*, he was angry.

23. And he would not consent that they who sat in the Conference should approve the bill as it was mended.

24. And the strife betwixt Grover and the Chief Council waxed hot, and continued many days.

25. And there was disputation also between the King and John, the Griffin, his Lord of the Treasury ;

26. Because John declared that he must needs have the money for the Treasury which would be gathered by the bill which was mended,

27. And the King forbade, saying: "There shall be no customs duties laid on coal." And thus the strife waxed hotter.

28. Then William, the Springer, from the Province of the Suckers, communed with his brethren, and called a "*caucus*," which is, by interpretation, a meeting of the faithful, that they may take counsel together.

29. And behold! while yet the Conference was sitting, and could not agree, some thief stole the bill out of the hands of the Conference, and it was brought into the Common Council.

30. And when Charles Frederick, surnamed Crisp, the ruler of the Common Council, saw that it was the bill as it was mended by the Select Council, he seized it.

31. And when it had been brought before the Common Council it was approved. And thus ended the strife between the Select Council and the Common Council.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE FAITHFUL HAVE A FEAST—GROVER SICK.

NOW, when the King found out that he had been betrayed by the craftiness of Charles, the ruler of the Common Council, and of his own Lord of the Treasury, and saw that he could not save his friend William, the Gothamite,

2. His heart came up into his throat, and as King David did lamenting Absalom, so did King Grover, lamenting William;

3. And he covered his face, and cried with a loud voice, "O, my friend William! O, William, my friend, my friend!"

4. And William, the pretender, chief of the "Committee of Mean Ways," also wept, and refused to be comforted.

5. Therefore, Charles Fredrick, the ruler of the Common Council, prepared a great feast for William, the pretender, and for King Grover, that they might be comforted.

6. And all manner of dainty food and drink was set before the King, that he might eat, drink and be merry.

7. And the thing that was most delectable was "*crow*," whereof the King ate abundantly; but William, the pretender, refused to eat.

8. And so it was, that after the feast King Grover was taken sick with a burning ague.

9. But some said he was sick from his feast of "*crow*," and others said he was broken-hearted because William, the Gothamite, and his great company fared ill.

10. Now, in the wine that was in the cellar of John, the Griffin, the King had often found a healing medicine.

11. Therefore, he went and filled a large bottle with old wine from John's cellar.

12. And King Grover, and his physician, and Daniel, sur-named Lamont, left the King's city, and journeyed to the King's summer palace by the sea where the Buzzards sing.

13. Now the King took not with him the bill which had been approved by both Houses of the Chief Council, but he went that he might meditate thereon.

14. For he was in a strait betwixt three—whether to for-

bid the bill, to approve thereof, or to allow it to become a law without his subscription.

15. To do the one, he must offend his brethren in the faith of the Select Council, to do the other, he must offend against them of the Common Council whom he commanded to hold out against the Select Council, and to do the third, he must prove himself a craven, and offend against his own words.

16. Therefore, the King was in great trouble and perplexity, lest, if he should approve the bill, or permit it to become a law without his subscription,

17. He had written his own epitaph—not “*King Grover, the Great,*” neither *Grovereum Clevelandus, Magnus, Buffaloni,*” but “**KING GROVER, THE ‘PERFIDIOUS AND DISHONORABLE.’**”

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE KING APPOINTS VAN ALAN TO ITALY.

AND it came to pass, in due season, after King Grover had ascended his throne, that he must needs send his Ambassadors unto all the Kings and rulers of the nations.

2. And he made ready to send an ambassage unto the King of Italia, which was, aforetime, the land of Rome.

3. Therefore, upon a time, ere yet the Chief Council began their labors on the bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall, the King's Council were gathered together in their wonted place in the King's palace.

4. And the King went in unto them to counsel with them concerning the affairs of his reign.

5. And so it was, when he came into the Council chamber, that his countenance was changed, and his eyes were fixed on a bust of Cæsar above the door of the chamber.

6. Neither did he speak unto his Council, but sat down and gazed upon the bust of Cæsar.

7. And the Council was in sore distress, lest some great calamity had befallen the King during the night.

8. And they were put in great fear by reason of the King's conduct. And none durst speak unto him.

9. But when they had whispered aside, among themselves, they agreed that one of the Council should speak unto the King, that they might learn, peradventure, what ailed him.

10. And Hokesmith spake, and said: "O, King, live forever." And immediately the King took his eyes off the bust of Caesar and stared upon Hokesmith, as one that had waked from a dream.

11. And Hokesmith said, "What aileth thee, O, King; and what is it thou seest above the chamber door?"

12. And the King spake and said: "Hearken ye, my Council, and give ear unto my voice."

13. "Yesternight, while I labored late, I searched the records in mine hands, that I might find the name of him whom I should send as mine Ambassador unto the King of Italia.

14. "And when I had come upon a certain name, 'Suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.'

15. "Then, 'I opened wide the door;
Darkness there, and nothing more.'

16. "'Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there,
wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to
dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the darkness gave
no token,
And the only word there spoken was '*fifty thousand
more.*'

17. "'Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within
me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping, something louder than
before.
'Surely,' said I, 'surely that is something at my win-
dow-lattice;
Let me see then what there at is, and this mystery
explore,—
Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery
explore;—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more.'

18. " 'Open then I flung the shutter, when, with many a
 flirt and flutter,
 In there stepped a stately 'owlet' of the saintly days
 of yore.
 Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stop-
 ped or stayed he;
 But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my
 chamber door.
 Perched upon a bust of 'Cæsar,' just above my
 chamber door,
 Perched, and sat, and nothing more.
19. " 'Then this 'staring' bird beguiling my sad fancy
 into smiling,
 By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance
 it wore,
 'Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou,' I
 said, 'art sure no craven;
 Ghastly, grim and ancient' owlet, 'wandering from
 the nightly shore,
 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the night's Plu-
 tonian shore?'
 Quoth the owlet, "*—ty thousand more.*"
20. And when the King had ceased to speak, in the lan-
 guage of our own poet, they that sat in his Council, again
 spake together in a whisper, saying, "Surely the King hath
 seen another vision."
21. And Hokesmith spake again, and said: "Tell us, O,
 King, what name was it which thou didst last look upon
 when thou didst hear the 'tapping at thy chamber door?'"
22. Whereupon, the King shook with terror, and immedi-
 ately fixed his eyes again upon the bust of Cæsar, above the
 chamber door.
23. Then commanded he that the record containing the
 names of them that would be Ambassadors, be brought.
24. And when he saw the records, he trembled with fear,
 and he demanded that Hokesmith should call the names.
25. And Hokesmith did as he was commanded, and when
 he called the name "*James J. Alan,*" the King cried out in
 terror: "*The owl, the owl, behold it hath three eyes.*" And his
 eyes were fixed upon the bust of Cæsar.
26. Then inquired the King's Council among themselves:

"What is there in a name, that the King should be terrified therewith?"

27. And the King shouted: "*Bring the Encyclopedia.*" And the King's Council searched the book, and when they had found the name "*Van Alan*," they read aloud unto the King:

28. "VAN ALAN, *James J.*, lodgeth in the Province of Rhode Island. His name is taken from the speech of the Teutons, which was aforetime written: '*Von Eulen*,' which is, by interpretation, '*from the Owls*.'"

29. "He is a rich man, and around his palace hath he built an high wall, that the 'American rabble' may not look upon the beauty of his garden.

30. "He dwelleth in the land of Britannia, because he loveth not the children of Brother Jonathan, saying 'they are not fit companions.'

31. "He is clothed in fine linen and costly garments, and fareth sumptuously every day. He hath two eyes and a monocle."

32. And the King spake and said: "And, lo, had not the owl which sat on Caesar's bust two eyes and a monocle, and did I not think they were three eyes? Yea, verily."

33. Now, the King had heard that this man had given eighty thousand shekels of silver, at the time of the husting.

34. But when the King was told that he had given this money that he might be appointed Ambassador to Italia, the King was angry, and said he would not send James as his Ambassador.

35. But, when Walter, the doubter, chief of the King's Council, showed the letter of William C., surnamed Whitney, the Gothamite, favoring James, then was the King's anger appeased.

36. And when he was told that there was great need for the money in the King's cause when James gave it, he made him his Ambassador, to be sent unto the King of Italia.

37. But when the people were told that James was about to be sent as the King's Ambassador, because he had given money to the King's cause, they cried out against him.

38. And when the heralds throughout the whole land pro-

claimed against him, then James became alarmed, lest the King of Italia might refuse to receive him, and say unto him *non grata*.

39. "Therefore, did James write a letter unto King Grover concerning the matter, saying: "I pray thee have me excused," and he would not be sent as the King's Ambassador.

40. Nevertheless, the King was importunate and commanded that he should go, but James was steadfast, and would not go.

CHAPTER XXXV.

QUEEN OF THE KANAKAS VISITS GROVER.

IT came to pass, many days after James, the (Blount) Blunt, had returned from the land of "Honey-lulu" unto his own country, that Queen Liliuokalani, having heard of the fame of Grover, came to importune him that he might restore her unto her throne.

2. With her came not Wilson, the butcher, with whom she consorted in her own country, neither did she bring spices, gold or precious stones.

3. But she brought her commissioners with her, and she clothed herself with fig-leaves and palms.

4. And arrayed herself in all the bravery of her tinkling ornaments about her feet, and her caul, and her round tires like the moon,

5. The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers,

6. The ornaments of the legs, and the tablets, and the earrings,

7. The rings, and nose jewels, and on her head she placed a crown made of "American tin."

8. And when she was come unto Grover, she bowed to the earth before him and said, "O, King, live forever." And she communed with him of all that was in her heart.

9. And she told Grover, how that James, the Blount, the King's Commissioner, when he was in the land of the Kanakas, had counseled with her and her friends, and had written

down their words concerning her overthrow, with an oath for confirmation.

10. And that James refused to hear the words of them that were against her in her kingdom, neither did he take their oath or write it down.

11. And that when James had told her, ere he departed from her palace in her own land, of the report which he would make to his master concerning the matter, how her heart leaped for joy.

12. For his promise was that she should be restored unto her throne, that she might rule her people according to her own will.

13. "And then, O, King," said the Queen, "should my vengeance have been sweet, against them that overthrew my kingdom.

14. "For with their lives should they have paid the forfeit for their revolt.

15. "And from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, did I sit by mine open window and wait for the descending of thy soldiers from thy navy of ships in the harbor.

16. "But, alas! they did not come; and in the language of those vile missionaries, which they read from their book, 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

17. "If thou hadst been there, O, King, then, for a certainty would I have been restored unto my throne.

18. "And now, behold thine handmaid hath come from afar—from the land of the setting sun, to plead her cause before thee."

19. And the Queen fell upon King Grover's neck and wept, and kissed him. And the King wept likewise.

20. Then spake King Grover unto Queen Liliuokalani and said: "Of a truth thou art in a sad state, and within my bowels I yearned to help thee, but so it is that in my country the King cannot do all that he would.

21. "But before I can vouchsafe thee succor, thou must take off thy crown of American tin and cast it from thee. Because American tin doth vex my soul within me, and the sight thereof I cannot bear.

22. "Behold, when James, the Blount, made his report unto Walter, that sitteth at my right hand, and is Chief of the King's Council, Walter doubted a long time ere he could tell what I should do.

23. "Whereupon, I commanded that he must write a letter unto his master, the King, and it was told him what he should write.

24. "And this is the substance of that which my Chief of the King's Council wrote unto me concerning this matter—

25. "That when thou wert threatened with war by Benjamin, who was then the ruler of my country, thou didst lay down thy crown, and didst yield thine authority as Queen, until such time only as my Government should restore thee to thy throne.

26. "And that the reign which was established in thine own country against thee by usurpation, should continue only until thy country should be united with my country.

27. "And this was his sentence—that the great wrong which had been done to thee as the Queen of thy country, 'by an abuse of the authority of' my country, should be undone, and that thou be restored unto thy kingdom.

28. "That unless this were done, the demands of justice would remain unsatisfied.

29. "Furthermore, he declared that the Government of Benjamin was the first 'to recognize the independence of the islands,' and my Government 'should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.'

30. "And lo, had I not sent Albert, surnamed Willis, which is by interpretation, Willin', *alias* Barkis, as my Minister to thy country?

31. "And did I not give him two letters, the one inscribed to '*My great and good friend*,' who occupied the chief seat in the Government which existed against thy Government,

32. "Wherein I spake smooth words unto him and thereby sought to beguile him into thy power?

33. "And did I not write unto him in the other letter that he must yield his Government into thy hands, but commanded my Minister not to make known the contents thereof, until the last, when all other means had failed?

34. "And, when all other means of flatteries and blandishments had failed to cause him to yield, did my Minister not threaten to bring my soldiers on land from my ships and compel him to yield ?

35. "Yea, all this was done, but the rulers upon thine usurped throne, were a stiff-necked people.

36. "But there is great virtue in patience, steadfastness and perseverance; therefore, did I not hasten the matter.

37. "But behold, the mighty clamour, uproar and tumult among the people in mine own country, concerning this business.

38. "All the great heralds in the land proclaimed against me and the chief of the King's Council, from the house-tops and the watch-towers.

39. "And my doings therein they called '*the policy of infamy*,' yea, some even threatened, by secret letters, to kill my Walter and me.

40. "Then did I go to 'my Congress' and seek justification; and so it was, that at my command, the Common Council approved of my doings, and I was justified.

41. "But this Select Council which 'I have upon mine hands,' is a perverse generation, and me they refused to justify.

42. "Meanwhile did thine enemies in thine own land wax bold, and from him that usurped thy throne, and now sitteth in the chief place of authority in thy country, there came a '*Dole-ful*' sound.

43. "And the noise and force thereof was like a mighty hurricane, and my breath was taken away.

44. "And when I had recovered my breath, then was I angry and yearned in mine heart the more to help thee, and to restore thee unto thy throne.

45. "Yea, I longed to hold thine enemies by their hindmost feet as they lay upon the block, the while thou wouldst chop their heads off.

46. "But this I durst not, lest mine own Chief Council should bring me into judgment, and take from me my crown and give it to another.

47. "As my soul liveth, I love not the rule of the people

in mine own land, but rather, that the King alone should reign.

48. "O, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the power of 'my Congress' which 'I have upon mine hands'? Would that *I* had an axe. But such luxuries are denied me under the law."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GROVER AND LILIUOKALANI WALK IN THE KING'S GARDEN.

NOW, on the morrow, King Grover and Liliuokalani walked in the King's garden.

2. And the King said unto her: "Fear not, but have patience, for that which may not be brought about by force, can oftentimes be done by craftiness.

3. "Peradventure I may yet be able to restore thee unto thy kingdom, and it may come to pass that they who sit upon thy throne will not be able to continue their dominion.

4. "Wherefore, it will not be a hard matter to accomplish thy purpose.

5. "Meanwhile, let the Queen of Britannia send men from the borders of Acadia into thy country.

6. "And let them stir up strife among thy people against them that have usurped thine authority.

7. "And when they are all in a tumult, let them be ready and seize upon thy throne and hold it until thou shalt be safely seated thereon.

8. "And let them also seize thine enemies and put them into prison, that thou mayest punish them according to their transgressions."

9. And the King's words pleased Liliuokalani, and she answered and spake, saying: "O, thou great and noble friend, how I adore thee! 'For thy love is better than wine.'

10. "I am brown, but comely. Look not upon me, because I am brown, 'because the sun hath looked upon me.'"

11. And King Grover smiled upon Liliuokalani, and said unto her, "Behold thou art fair; thou hast dove's eyes.

12. "Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away.

13. "For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone;

14. "The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the *cuckoo* is heard in our land."

15. And when King Grover and Liliuokalani had sat down under the shadow of the magnolia that bloomed, where the King had aforetime dreamed his dream, he told her how he had been robbed of his opportunity to redeem his fame concerning chivalry.

16. He made known unto her how he had been mocked and tormented, because of his substitute whom he had sent into the army to fight in his stead when there was war between Abraham and Jefferson.

17. And how he had now made preparation in all things to go to the islands of Hawaii and fight for her cause, that those wicked sons of the missionaries that overthrew her dominion might be taken and punished for their wickedness.

18. "And behold," said he, "I will shew thee how I would have fought."

19. And the King commanded his armour-bearer to bring his armour and put it on him; and his helmet, his buckler and his sword, and to put the shield in his hand.

20. And his armour-bearer did as he was commanded.

21. When, therefore, the King had put on his whole armour, he said unto Liliuokalani: "Behold, thus would I have fought for thee and for thy cause."

22. And he drew his sword out of its sheath and began to exercise therewith.

23. Now, the King was exceeding fat-fleshed, and his legs were short.

24. His sword was long and was buckled on his body too low, so that it touched upon the ground.

25. Therefore, as he was fencing before the Queen, the sheath of the sword got between his legs and he became entangled therewith.

26. And when he had well-nigh fallen to the ground by

reason of his entanglement, he struck his helmet with his sword, by misadventure.

27. And the helmet being made of brass was heavy, and as it fell to the ground, it struck upon Liliuokalani's foot and bruised her toes, for she had no shoes on her feet.

28. Wherefore the Queen cried out with pain and exclaimed: "Surely evil shall befall me in the business of my restoration to my kingdom, whereof this ill fortune shall be a sign."

29. But King Grover encouraged her and counseled her not to despair, but to have patience and perseverance.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

GROVER'S COMPLAINT TO LILIUOKALANI.

NOW, when Grover had sat down again by the side of the Queen, he complained unto her, saying that his lot was an hard one, because the Chief Council and the officers of the law constantly intermeddled with his doings in his kingdom.

2. And he also discoursed unto her how there was a certain man, called Coxey, which beforetime in the city of Massillon, in the Province of the Buckeyes, used sorcery, and bewitched the *Commonwealers*, giving out that himself was some great one:

3. To whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, "This man is the great power that will compel the King and the Chief Council to give bread unto all the people in the land."

4. And the King said that this man made insurrection in his kingdom, and threatened to gather together one thousand times one thousand men, and march them upon the King's city.

5. Furthermore, he threatened that from the porch of the great temple, wherein sitteth the Chief Council and the Areopagus, by the side of the Tiber, he would read his proclamation unto the people.

6. And that he would compel the Chief Council to obey his commands and to approve his bills.

7. And that this man declared that in the fifth month, on the first day of the month, he and his great army would enter through the gates into the King's city.

8. And that great fear fell on all the people, because of the terrible "*Army of the Commonweal*."

9. "Wherefore," said the King, "I made ready to meet the hosts of Coxey, when they should attempt to enter my city.

10. "And it was a terrible army with banners, and the soldiers thereof were armed with sticks and staves, and other warlike weapons.

11. "And they came from the East, from the West, and from the North; and their tramping was heard throughout the land.

12. "And their anger was kindled, and they became more fierce, because the great heralds in all the land mocked them, and in derision called them the army of '*Tatterdemalion*.'

13. "And when the time was at hand, and this army was about to enter the city, I gathered my soldiers within her walls and shut to the gates, and made ready to fight.

14. "And in the morning of that same day, I put on mine armour, and with my sword and shield went out to meet Coxey's hosts.

15. "Now, the thirtieth day of the fifth month was appointed under the law to put garlands and flowers on the soldiers' graves.

16. "And, whereas, I had aforetime gone a fishing by the sea upon that day, and had been warned by a vision that I should do so no more, I had purposed in mine heart to redeem my good name from that fell charge.

17. "Therefore, had I resolved that, like Horatius, sur-named Cocles, the one-eyed, of ancient Rome, who stood at the entrance of the bridge, and fought alone against the Etrusean hosts, so would I stand alone in the breach of the wall of my city, and on the approach of the enemy, with this sword of mine, cut down the oncoming '*Army of the Commonweal*.'

18. "Then, like Horatius, would I have been received with the shouts and rejoicings of the people.

19. "Great gifts would have been given unto me as a reward for my valour, and garlands and flowers would have been spread in my pathway.

20. "Then, as Marius did unto Pompey of old, so would even mine enemies have come and saluted me by the name of 'Grover, the Great;'

21. "Yea, after my departure, a pillar would have been raised over mine ashes with this inscription thereon: '*In memoriam, Groverum Clevelandus, Magnus, Buffalonii.*'"

22. "Then had my fame been redeemed, and my name been written among them that are called great, from generation to generation, forever.

23. "But, alas! I was 'confounded because I had hoped.' For, when, the hosts of Coxey came, and the day of my glory was at hand, the Chief Council sat in the great temple without alarm, as they were wont to do.

24. "And, behold! Some intermeddling officer of the law had erected this sign: '*Keep off the grass.*'"

25. "And when Coxey and his army came and trod upon the grass, ere I could draw my sword, some constable or other minion of the law had taken Coxey and his captains captive, and thrust them into prison.

26. "And again, mine opportunity came to naught. But the day of my exaltation will surely come.

27. "And when I have a more convenient season I will tell thee of the hope that is within me whereby my fame shall be established."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HOW GROVER WILL MAKE HIS COUNTRY PROSPER.

AND it came to pass on the morrow, as King Grover sat in his palace alone, that he sent and had Liliuokalani brought in unto him.

2. And when she had made obeisance, she said, "O, King,

live forever. Wherefore hath the King called his hand-maiden?"

3. And the King answered and said: "I promised thee in the garden yesterday, that I would tell thee of mine hope whereby my fame should be established, therefore, have I called thee."

4. And when Liliuokalani had sat down by the King's side, he opened his mouth and spake, saying: "My country is an exceeding great one, and the children of Brother Jonathan are a powerful and rich people.

5. "In the ancient days—'befo' the wa', they were also a *wise* people; but when Abraham was chosen to be their ruler, they became foolish, and they remained foolish during the space of a generation.

6. "Nevertheless, they have now forsaken their folly and have again chosen to be wise.

7. "Now, in this land there be many sects of divers faith concerning the government of the people.

8. "And according to the voice of that sect which hath the greatest number of people, do they choose their rulers.

9. "And they, likewise, choose them that sit in the Chief Council, which ordain the statutes and ordinances.

10. "Now, so it was, that the same powerful sect chose all the rulers after Abraham, for the space of twenty-four years until I was chosen the first time.

11. "Howsoever, when I was chosen ruler, in the year one thousand eight hundred eighty and four, then continued the Select Council under the dominion of mine enemies.

12. "Therefore, it was not possible for me to do that which I would.

13. "And it came to pass, when I sought the favor of the people at the hustings, the second time, that the people preferred Benjamin, and chose him to be their ruler.

14. "This is that same Benjamin which sought, by 'force' and 'fraud,' to rob thee of thy country and bring it under the dominion of his reign.

15. "But now hath *my* sect been triumphant, and they have chosen me their ruler, and they have also chosen 'my Congress,' which is the Chief Council.

16. "And the day of mine opportunity is at hand to redeem the people from the fruits of their folly and establish my name.

17. "For so it is, that according to the statutes which were ordained by the Chief Councils which sat from the days of Abraham, even to the days of Benjamin, my people were laden with grievous taxes—

18. "Upon their food, their raiment, their iron and copper, their bread and wine, were they taxed; yea, whatsoever they cast their eyes upon was taxed.

19. "And by reason of this extortionate taxation, certain '*robber barons*' have arisen in my country and have built great furnaces and made much iron.

20. "Others built large mills and workshops wherein they made much goods and merchandise.

21. "And in the furnaces, the mills and the workshops did the common people labour, and in the sweat of their brow, eat bread.

22. "But the '*robber barons*' labored not in their furnaces, their mills, nor their workshops.

23. "And for their labor the people received hire by the day—some received twenty-five shekels, some ten, some eight and some three.

24. "But the '*robber barons*' received all the profit and became millionaires, and they compelled the Chief Council to build a great wall around the borders of the whole land, that they might be able to rob the people the more.

25. "And behold, as the years passed, and the furnaces, the mills and workshops were multiplied, the goods and merchandise which were made therein, were sold for a lesser price continually.

26. "And the '*robber barons*' said unto the people, 'See, have not our furnaces, our mills and workshops given you goods and merchandise for a smaller price?'

27. "And they deceived the people who believed their words, for a long time.

28. "And, behold, how poor and famished my common people are!

29. "And so it is, that these '*robber barons*' and the rich

men who, like kings, dwell in palaces, continue to deceive my people, and say unto them that the cause of their suffering lieth in me, because I have purposed to destroy their vile wall of protection.

30. "Now, therefore, this will I do: I will pull down and utterly destroy this wall of protection, so that there be not one stone left upon another.

31. "And I will destroy the palaces of these 'robber barons' and rich men, and will make waste the beautiful gardens which they have planted about them.

32. "Yea, as did Zimri unto Elah in Tirzah, who also slew 'all the house of Baasha,' and 'left him not a single man child, neither of his kinsfolks, nor of his friends,'

33. "Even so will I do unto these 'robber barons' and rich men that oppress my people.

34. "With the smoke of their furnaces, their mills and their workshops, have they darkened the heavens, and filled the streets of my cities with filth.

35. "And with their dye-stuffs, their mines and their cities, have they polluted the water brooks, the streams and the rivers.

36. "Therefore, will I pull down their furnaces, their mills and their workshops, and drown out and stop their mines.

37. "And they shall hew down no more trees in all my land, and the husbandman shall eat his own wheat and corn, and the flesh of his beasts.

38. "Then shall my people have rest and be at peace, and the oppressor shall vex them no more.

39. "And they shall be glad to be taxed on their own possessions, and submit themselves unto my tax-gatherers, that my Treasury may be replenished and the cost of my Government paid."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE PROSPERITY OF GROVER'S PEOPLE.

AND it shall come to pass in those days when I have done all those things, that my people will be at ease and be blest with plenty.

2. "Because they shall no longer be subject unto the 'robber barons' nor beholden unto the rich men, for they shall then be able to traffic in 'the markets of the world,' and for a small price, buy all the merchandise whereof they have need.

3. "From Sheffield, in the land of Britannia, shall they buy knives and other instruments of cutlery.

4. "From Manchester and Birmingham shall they buy cotton cloth and earthen vessels.

5. "From King's Lynn shall they buy shoes, and from London, machinery.

6. "From Saxony and Paris shall women buy their fine garments, and from Bohemia their gloves and gauntlets.

7. "From Pforzheim in the land of the Teutons, shall they buy their jewelry, and from Mannheim their thread.

8. "From Farther India shall they buy their upper garments, beautiful and costly.

9. "And from London, Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield and Halifax, in Britannia, and from Acadia, shall the men buy their woolen garments, and from Damascus their swords. And great will be the prosperity of my people."

10. Then spake Lilluokalani in her own native tongue, in part, and said: "*Thwaglalum lolioclathlan, 'mgawampum populus Groveri Roy liquidatum?*"

11. Which is, being interpreted, whence will the people of King Grover's realm have the money wherewith to pay all this fine merchandise?

12. And the King answered, saying: "Yea, 'my sister,' thou hast well said that the people will then rightfully call me 'THE ROYAL GROVER.'"

13. (Now this the King said because he wished to hide from the Queen his ignorance of her speech.)

14. And Grover spake on, and told Liliuokalani all those things which were needful to make this great nation prosper, and the which he would do, saying:

15. "For so it is, that when the heavens shall no longer be darkened by the smoke of the furnaces, the mills and the workshops of the 'robber barons,'

16. "And when the water brooks, the streams and the rivers shall no longer be polluted, and the men, the women and the maidens shall no longer be compelled to labor for the 'robber barons,' then will my people rejoice and be glad.

17. "And I will increase their happiness and prosperity yet more; for there shall be but one kind of money in all my realm.

18. "Gold and silver hath been counted as money among all nations since the days of old, even since the days of Abraham and his fathers.

19. "Even so did our fathers count gold and silver as money, but they were not wise in this matter but were foolish.

20. "And the time hath come, and now is, that Britannia, that great nation, which would fold thee and thy people under her wings, hath declared that silver is not money.

21. "And because I love that nation, even more than I love mine own, I will emulate her doings.

22. "Therefore, no more shekels of silver shall be made in my country, but all the money in my treasury shall be gold.

23. "And there shall be none other measure of value in my realm than gold.

24. "And when that great and wise decree and order hath been established, then will I command that my Lord of the Treasury shall put all the gold that is in my treasury into great ships, that it be carried to my friends in Britannia.

25. "Then shall men cease to be rich in all my realm, and all the people shall be alike. There will be no one to oppress the poor; but all shall prosper and be happy."

26. And, as did the Queen of Sheba unto Solomon, so did Queen Liliuokalani unto Grover, and she asked many questions of him, and "he told her all her questions: there was not any thing hid from the King, which he told her not."

27. And when the Queen of Hawaii 'had seen all' Grover's 'wisdom, and the house' wherein he dwelt,

28. And the meat of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the attendance of his Ministers, and their apparel, and his '*cup-bearers*,' and his chariot wherein he rode to his private palace at *Clover Nook*,

29. And his ships wherein he sailed when he went a fishing upon the sea,

30. And his other chariot, which is drawn by the iron horse that eateth fire and breathes out smoke, wherein he rideth to his summer palace by the sea where the buzzards sing, "There was no more spirit in her."

31. And she said to the King: "It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of 'thy acts,' thy greatness, and 'thy wisdom.'

32. "Howbeit I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it; and, behold, the 'one-thousandths part was not told me;' thy greatness, 'thy wisdom and prosperity' exceedeth the fame which I heard.

33. "Happy are thy men, happy are these thy servants, which stand continually before thee, and that hear 'thy wisdom.'"

34. But she gave Grover no gifts, because she had no money wherewith to buy them.

35. Nevertheless, Grover promised again that he would surely restore her kingdom unto her in due season; and he bade her to be of good cheer, and to remain and be his guest meantime.

CHAPTER XL.

GROVER'S FAREWELL TO LILIOUKALANI.

AND it came to pass after many days, that Grover sent and called Liliuokalani again.

2. And when she came before him she bowed and said: "O, King, live forever," and he spake unto her and said:

3. "I have a message for thee, Queen Liliuokalani, and it

behooveth me, as the ruler of my people, to make known unto thee the substance thereof.

4. "It hath been the desire of mine heart for a long time to seat thee upon thy throne, as thou knowest well.

5. "And I have diligently sought by what means of enticement or slight I might prevail against thine enemies, but have not been able to fulfil my purpose.

6. Then I hoped that 'my Congress' would depart and they that sit therein would go unto their homes, whereupon I might have restored thee; but they would not.

7. "And on the first day of the sixth month, the Select Council resolved, saying: 'That of right it belongeth wholly to the people of Hawaii to establish and maintain their own form of government * * * * ;

8. "'That the children of Brother Jonathan ought not in any way to interfere therewith,

9. "'And that interference in the affairs of the government of those islands by any other Government, will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the children of Brother Jonathan.'

10. "This action of the Select Council in the matter was brought about by James Henderson, surnamed Kyle, who sat in the Select Council from the Province of South Dakota.

11. "Now, James is a priest, and is of the order whence they take the missionaries, whose sons have given thee great trouble in thine own country.

12. "Furthermore, it came to pass on the fourth day of the seventh month, that they which overthrew thy kingdom, made for themselves a supreme law for the government of thy country.

13. "And that law is fashioned after the supreme law of mine own country.

14. "And according to that law have they chosen their rulers who now reign in all the islands of thy kingdom.

15. "And all the nations of the earth which have sent ambassadors to the ruler of thy country, have given their letters and greetings from their sovereigns unto that terrible man whom they call Dole, and who reigneth in thy stead.

16. "He it was that sent a letter unto my Ambassador

Willis, whom I sent unto him, bearing two letters, the one wherein I called him '*my great and good friend*,' whereby I sought to beguile him into thy power,

17. "And the other, wherein I threatened to use force and compel him to yield, that I might seat thee on thy throne.

18. "But he was cunning and wise, and foresaw my purpose ere it was told him, and he would not consent unto my demand,

19. "But he made ready to fight my soldiers and my navy.

20. "And mine Ambassador sent the letter unto Walter, the Chief of my Council, and he read it unto me.

21. "And the voice thereof is still sounding in mine ears.

22. "And now that he sitteth in the seat of authority, and is acknowledged by all nations, as the ruler of a Government, I prefer to be at peace with him.

23. "Therefore, seeing that my Select Council hath bound mine hands, I am constrained, also, to acknowledge him as the ruler of thy country.

24. "And it grieveth me much for thy sake that the hand of thine enemy is gone out against thee, and that I cannot help thee.

25. "But it may yet be well with thee, because Walter, the Chief of my Council, hath said and recorded it in the books, that thy crown was taken from thee by 'force' and by 'fraud' compassed by the Government of Benjamin.

26. "Therefore, be thou encouraged and fare thee well." So she turned and went to her own country, she and her commissioners.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE KING IS PERPLEXED AND INVENTS MEANS OF ESCAPE.

NOW, when King Grover had been foiled, and could not seat the Queen of the Kanakas on her throne, and when his Congress taxed the coal of his friend William, the Gothamite, he was wroth.

2. And in his anger he communed with himself, saying :
“ *Would that I had an axe.*”

3. For so it was, that the King was perplexed in despair, because he was blamed by the people for the calamities which afflicted them.

4. And when the ten days wherein the King should forbid or subscribe his name to the mended bill for the destruction of the Tariff wall had passed away, he saw that they turned their faces from him, his heart fainted and he was sick.

5. Then came unto him one of his own sect that sat in the Select Council to comfort him.

6. And he said unto him : “ O, King, be not dismayed, but take courage.

7. “ Patience, steadfastness and perseverance are great virtues. Behold, out of that which seemeth evil in thy sight, good may yet come.

8. “ Therefore, do thou subscribe thy name unto this bill that thy people may have rest and go to their labor.

9. “ And do thou also send a message unto thy Chief Council declaring unto them thy thoughts concerning this matter.”

10. But the King was angry, and in his wrath he said :
“ Cursed be a message. ‘ I have said enough about the Tariff bill.’ ”

11. And the King continued to commune with his own thoughts, and when he staggered and was at his wits’ end, he commanded that his encyclopedia be brought to him.

12. And when he searched the book, lo, it was written therein : “ Necessity is the mother of invention.”

13. And straightway he sought out many inventions what he should do that he might again obtain the favor of the people.

14. Now, the King and William, the pretender, had aforetime invented three “ pop-gun bills,” which were approved by the Common Council and were sent unto the Select Council.

15. But when the people had found out the King’s craftiness, and would not be reconciled unto the “ pop-gun bills,” then were both the King and William in sore distress.

16. And the time of the hustings was at hand when the people would choose them that should sit in the Common Council.

17. And when some of them that desired to be chosen had received word from their people at home, saying: "Ye are unfaithful servants in that ye betrayed our trust,"

18. Then these arose in their places in the Common Council and cried out against the bill which they had approved aforetime.

19. And, like Judas Iscariot in his day, who threw down the thirty pieces of silver at the feet of them that gave it him, so would these have undone their own deeds.

20. But the people believed them not and said they made a pretense of virtue, and that their tongues were deceitful in their mouths.

21. Therefore, when the King beheld the tumult of the people, and saw that their anger was kindled against him and his friends, he was lost in his cogitations and sought new inventions whereby he might escape the vengeance of the people.

22. And all his friends likewise sought a way of escape, and every one laid the blame at his neighbor's door, and as in Pandemonium, so there was "confusion worse confounded."

23. And like Ishmael, so the King's hand was "against every man, and every man's hand against him," save the cuckoos, and his brethren from the Southland.

24. Neither did he subscribe his name unto the bill for the destruction of the wall of protection, but suffered the same to become a law after ten days, according to the supreme law of the land.

25. Thus, like the ostrich of the wilderness that hideth her head in the sand of the desert, so did King Grover seek to escape the wrath of his people.

26. Moreover, he borrowed words from Thomas Moore, and in them wrote a letter unto Thomas Clendinen, surnamed Catchings, who sat in the Common Council from the Province of Mississippi, which is, being interpreted, "*Great Water*."

27. And thereby made he liars of all them that aforetime had said he was "better than his party."

28. Because, therein did he declare: "I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, * * * * neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party.

29. "Nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of my sect.

30. "But there be matters in this bill which are not in accord with our doctrine, and it containeth inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws, or laws of any kind."

31. And King Grover proclaimed with his mouth against Moloch, the Sugar King, and exhorted his brethren in the faith, to continue the work of destruction against the wall of protection.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE KING COMMANDS THE CUCKOOS WHAT TO DO.

NOW, when the King saw that the people were wroth, because he refused to forbid the bill of destruction, and also refused to subscribe his name thereunto, thereby allowing ten days wherein Moloch, the Sugar King, and Bacchus, his brother, received sixteen million shekels of silver which ought to have been paid into the Treasury, he invented other means to escape their wrath.

2. And he called his cuckoos and his friends from the Southland, and said unto them: "Men and brethren, hearken.

3. "Hitherto have we come safely by our cunning, but lo, the people have discovered our secret purposes, and their faces are turned against us."

4. Seeing, therefore, that the time has come when men must be chosen to sit in the Common Council, it behooveth us to take counsel together and resolve what we should do, that the sceptre be not taken from us.

5. And when the cuckoos had now come into the King's presence as he sat upon his throne, they all bowed their faces to the earth before him.

6. And when the King had touched each one with his wand, they all lifted up their craven faces and with one accord exclaimed: "O, King, live forever!"

7. And as did Joseph unto his brethren in Egypt, so, likewise, did King Grover unto the cuckoos, and he spake roughly, as he was wont to do, saying: "What is your sentence, and what shall be done?"

8. And they all trembled with fear, and said: "O, King, thou alone art great and wise among men. How shall we instruct thee?"

9. "Hast thou not in all things told us what we must do, and hath not thy word been law unto us for our guidance?"

10. But the King was angry, and said unto them: "Wherefore hath the King friends if he cannot use them?"

11. And he threatened them, saying: "If ye give not your sentence in this matter, then are ye not my friends, and ye shall be put all together into ward."

12. Therefore, when they had taken counsel among themselves they came again before the King to make answer.

13. And when he gave them leave to speak, they answered and said: "This, O, King, is our sentence and answer—

14. "Do thou put the blame on John, the Griffin, thy Lord of the Treasury, because he wrote a letter unto Harris, the Tennesseite, that sitteth in the Select Council. And if need require, do thou cast out John and slay him, even as thou didst unto Daniel, surnamed Manning, in thy first reign.

15. "And we will say unto the people that thou art blameless and that there is no fault in thee—

16. "That because of thy goodness thou canst do no wrong, and because of thy great wisdom thou canst not err.

17. "And we will say also, that the bill which hath become a law by thy sufferance is a good and wise statute, and that under it thy people will flourish like a 'green bay tree.'

18. "And if they hear us not, we will confirm our words by an oath; yea, we will fight for thee; nay, we will even lie for thee."

19. And the King said unto them: "Happy the King that

hath obedient servants as ye are, go, and see that ye redeem the promise ye have this day made, and see that ye fail not in one jot or title."

20. Now, when these had gone from the presence of the King, then came they from the Southland before him and said:

21. "Fear not, O, King. Thy cuckoos from the Northland will not be disobedient unto thy commands, because they are the sons of their fathers, the Doughfaces, of the ancient days befo' the wa', who always did our bidding.

22. "As for us, remember that we rule the '*Solid South.*' And in this name are comprehended the whole doctrine, the faith and the practice. Naught else need be added."

23. And when the King saw that all was well, he was glad.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BROTHER JONATHAN SOUNDS THE TRUMPET.

AND it came to pass in the second year of the reign of King Grover, in the ninth month of the year, that Simonides, the scribe of the tribe of Lechay, stood upon the walls of Columbia.

2. And he looked down upon all the land of the children of Brother Jonathan, from the East unto the West, and from the North unto the South thereof.

3. And it was like unto a "valley which was full of bones," * * * * * "and, lo, they were very dry."

4. The fire of the furnace, of the mill, and the workshop, had gone out.

5. The noise of the wheel, the hammer, the spindle and the weaver's loom had ceased.

6. The merchant, the handicraftsman and the laborer stood idle.

7. The husbandman stood in his field by the side of his corn and wept, because there was none to buy the products of his acres.

8. The hungry wanted bread, and the naked lacked for clothes.

9. And there was none to help, for they that spoiled the land sat in the chief seats of power and authority.

10. Then turned Simonides his face towards the West, the North and the East.

11. And, behold, on the tops of the mountains of Berkshire, on the pinnacle of the rock whence King Grover had "viewed the landscape o'er,"

12. Brother Jonathan, holding a trumpet in his hand. And he sounded the trumpet.

13. And through the trumpet he cried in a loud voice unto all the people in the land, saying :

14. *"Rouse ye, rouse ye, my children of the land inherited from your fathers, and hearken unto my voice in all the borders thereof.*

15. "Wisdom, virtue and the love of their country, was the crown of your fathers, whereby they cast the yoke and bondage of foreign tyranny from off their necks.

16. "But ye have been a foolish generation, for in the day of your prosperity have ye not known your blessing.

17. "Ye have hearkened unto the flatterer and the deceitful, and ye are left lamenting.

18. "They that spake smooth words unto you, have defiled the Council chambers of your temple.

19. "They have forsaken the doctrine and faith of their fathers, and have ceased to worship at the shrine of freedom, and have sold your birthright unto Moloch, and unto the stranger that is not within your gates.

20. "The House of your fathers have they made a den of thieves, and the end is not yet.

21. "Yea, your King that spake smooth words into your ears ere he was chosen, saying : 'The mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall flow with milk,' is leagued with them that seek the destruction of your prosperity.

22. "But, behold, the day of your deliverance is at hand if ye will.

23. "Therefore, put on the whole armour, and take the

javelin, the spear, the bow and the arrow, the sword and shield.

24. "Be ye not faint-hearted, but courageous and 'strong, and quit yourselves like men, O ye my children, that ye be not servants unto the free traders,' * * * * 'quit yourselves like men and fight.'"

25. And when Brother Jonathan had thus spoken, he blew the trumpet with a mighty blast that was heard by all them that love their country and their homes, in all the land.

26. And behold! a great army which no man could number, arose and stood up, and came from every Province that lay north of the land of the Bourbons.

27. They came from the furnace, the forge, the spindle and the loom; from the mill, the workshop, the forest and the mine.

28. The husbandman came from his field, and the laborer from his toil. Yea, from the hills and valleys did they come.

29. And they marched with a sound like distant thunder upon the King's city to cleanse the temple of its pollution.

30. In their right hand was the sword of the ballot, and in their left the shield of virtue, industry and integrity.

31. And they slew the hosts of King Grover hip and thigh; and they houghed his horses and burnt his chariots with fire.

32. They threw down the images of Moloch, and Bacchus, his brother; and entered the great temple and cast out all them that defiled it.

33. And from John, the Griffin, they took his great spoon that he might cast no more money into Moloch's maw. And his spies and tax-gatherers they cast out.

34. And Hokesmith they cast down from his exalted throne, that he might plague Abraham's soldiers no more.

35. And the people gave a shout, saying: "Unto us it is given to rule the land; no King shall put his foot upon our necks again.

36. And behold! in the East, the light of the sun of prosperity which was aforetime, and it rose higher and higher, until it shined unto the perfect day.

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